# The Standard

## AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 863—Fourth Year. BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864. Circulation 1,500.

## MAUA BANK

*CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.*

**INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.**

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

| | |
|---|---|
| For balances in our favour, ... ... | 15 per cent. |
| For balances in favour of Customers, ... | 8 „ |

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For balances in our favour, ... ... | 15 per cent. |
| For balances in favour of Customers ... | 8 „ |

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.
Dec. 1, 1864.

## MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

### MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARNED and Co., Banker, LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

### Briton Medical & General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

*Capital—3,000,000l. Sterling.*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

*GEORGE WILKS,*
7 Calle Mayo.

### Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head-offices are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable; for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements; for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, shewing £:00,000 in new life assurances for 1862, and a Fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 93 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1862 shews that all the property of the Co. amounting to £846,070 is real and substantial property:" the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 14 years, on Fire business was 900 per cent, and on Life 1350 per cent.

MESSRS. H. A. GREEN AND Co. are authorised to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shews an annual revenue of £200,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN AND Co., Ship-brokers,
85 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

NOTE—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office. X. J.

### The Argentine Marine Insurance Company

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

*Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.*

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
„ Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
„ Felipe Llavallol.
„ Eduardo Lumb.
„ Ambrosio P. Lezica.
„ Enrique Tomkinson.
„ Mariano Casares.
„ Francisco P. Moreno, Gerente.

### Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company

*Ports of the Uruguay.*

'ERA.'

This beautiful new Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every Tuesday at One o'Clock in the afternoon.

This is a most desirable convenience for persons going to Gualeguaychu, who are landed there without the inconvenience of being transhipped to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES.

| | CABIN. Pats. | STEERAGE. Pats. |
|---|---|---|
| Higueritas ... ... | 6 | 3 |
| Fray Bentos ... ... | 8 | 4 |
| Gualeguaychu ... ... | 9 | 4½ |
| Roman ... ... | 10 | 5 |
| Concepcion ... ... | 10 | 5 |
| Paysandu ... ... | 12 | 6 |
| Concordia ... ... | 16 | 8 |
| Salto ... ... | 16 | 8 |

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Nine o'Clock, and Specie up to Eleven o'Clock in the morning of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.

*HENRY DOWSE.*

### THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate:

DRABBLE BROTHERS and CO.,
CALLE PIEDAD 12. s20x

### ALE AND PORTER.

Superior London Stout in quarts and pints.
Superior Double Extra Stout in do do.
Superior Allsopp's Strong Ale in quarts.
Superior Pale Ale (variety of brands) in quarts and pints.
Superior strong Draught Ale in hogsheads.
Superior Pale do do in do.
„ Bitter do do in barrels.
„ Burton do do in kilderkins.

A cask of Alloa Ale always on tap at Nuttall's Store, No. 92 CALLE 25 MAYO. 115

### London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank (Limited.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

*Capital—1,000,000l Sterling.*

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

*In Account Current.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Allowed ... ... | 7 per cent. |
| Charged ... ... | 15 „ |

*Fixed Deposits.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For ninety days ... | 8 per cent. |

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 8 per cent. per annum.

*J. H. GREEN, Manager.*

### DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

ISSUED BY THE

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

### LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

**Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.**

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

*Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.*

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1864—
In hard dollars, ... 229,142 dols.
In paper currency ... 370,000 „

**Inversion of Fund.**

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; and No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President.
„ Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
„ Antonio Marco del Pont.
„ Jacobo Paravicini.
„ Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pena.
„ J. A. Fernandez.
„ L. B. Wilcke.
„ Mariano Billinghurst.
„ Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres. BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicile, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital.

With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right.

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

**Capitals with Compound Interest.**

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

**Paper Money Section.**

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

**Life Annuities.**

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,
x No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

### Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes.)

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

### Established more than Thirty Years.

FEAVER'S EMBROCATION A Safe and Certain Cure for

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c.—The sufferings which these excruciating diseases have entailed upon mankind are now likely to be for ever annihilated by the use of "Feaver's Embrocation." When applied in the most violent and distressing cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c., it never fails to produce the most happy effects. The combination forming this invaluable remedy is based on philosophical principles, and is free from everything in the remotest degree allied to quackery. Powerful in its effects, and innocent in its composition, it is destined to the highest stand in the medical world.—"Morning Chronicle."

Extract from a letter of J. E. Norton, Esq., Surgeon, Liverpool.

"No family ought to be without this incomparable remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Hooping-cough, Cramps, Spasms, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Punctures, Contractions, Chilblains, &c., &c. The inestimable properties of this simple compound consist in its positive infallibility in subduing inflammations and swellings, no matter how virulent or from what cause. The disease must yield to its anodyne influence."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Venders, price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

Depot—J. TEASDALE & SON, William-street, and 5 & 6 Water-street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

Leech Importers, Court and Medical Plaister Manufacturers - Established 1815.

### La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

3 Dx G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

### IND, COOPE, and CO.'S CELEBRATED BOTTLED ALE.

Agents in Chascomus,
J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

6p. n30

### COLEGIO ANGLO PORTEÑO,

Established in 1855,

205—*MAYPU*—205,
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.

6 m o27.

## FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

### DIAS DE TRABAJO.

IDA.

| Tren. | 25 de Mayo. | Retiro. | Belgrano. | Olivos. | S. Isidro. | S. Fernando | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 | 8 10 | 8 30 | 8 42 | 8.55 | 9 5 | de la manana |
| 2 | 11 30 | 11 40 | 12 0 | 12 12 | 12 25 | 12 35 | „ |
| 3 | 2 30 | 2 40 | 3 0 | 3 12 | 3 25 | 3 35 | de la tarde |
| 4 | 4 30 | 4 40 | 5 0 | 5 12 | 5 25 | 5 35 | „ |
| 5 | 6 0 | 6 10 | 6 35 | 6 42 | 6 55 | 7 0 | „ |

REGRESO.

| Tren. | S. Fernando | S. Isidro. | Olivos. | Belgrano. | Retiro. | 25 de Mayo. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 55 | 8 8 | 8 18 | 8 35 | 8 50 | 9 0 | de la manana |
| 2 | 9 55 | 10 8 | 10 18 | 10 35 | 10 50 | 11 0 | „ |
| 3 | 1 0 | 1 13 | 1 23 | 1 40 | 1 55 | 2 5 | de la tarde |
| 4 | 4 25 | 4 38 | 4 48 | 5 5 | 5 20 | 5 30 | „ |
| 5 | 5 55 | 6 8 | 6 18 | 6 35 | 6 50 | 7 5 | „ |

### DIAS FERIADOS.

IDA.

| Tren. | 25 de Mayo. | Retiro. | Belgrano. | Olivos. | S. Isidro. | S. Fernando Llega | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 8 — | 8 10 | 8 30 | 8 42 | 8 55 | 9 5 | de la manana |
| 2 | 10 — | 10 10 | 10 30 | 10 42 | 10 55 | 11 5 | ...... |
| 3 | 12 — | 12 10 | 12 30 | 12 42 | 12 55 | 1 5 | de la tarde |
| 4 | 2 — | 2 10 | 2 30 | 2 42 | 2 55 | 3 5 | ...... |
| 5 | 5 — | 5 10 | 5 30 | 5 42 | 5 55 | 6 5 | ...... |
| 6 | — — | 7 45 | 8 5 | 8 25 | 8 40 | 8 50 | ...... |

REGRESO.

| Tren. | S. Fernando | S. Isidro. | Olivos. | Belgrano. | Retiro. | 25 de Mayo. Llega | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 55 | 8 8 | 8 18 | 8 35 | 8 50 | 9 — | de la manan. |
| 2 | 9 55 | 10 8 | 10 18 | 10 35 | 10 50 | 11 — | ...... |
| 3 | 11 55 | 12 8 | 12 18 | 12 35 | 12 50 | 1 — | de la tarde |
| 4 | 3 30 | 3 43 | 3 53 | 4 10 | 4 25 | 4 35 | ...... |
| 5 | 4 55 | 5 8 | 5 18 | 5 35 | 5 50 | 6 — | ...... |
| 6 | 6 30 | 6 43 | 6 53 | 7 10 | 7 25 | 7 35 | ...... |

## FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

### DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Salidas.

| ESTACIONES. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parque | 6- | 8- | 11- | 4- | 5 | 6. |
| 11 Setie'bre | 6-10 | 8-10 | 11-10 | 4-10 | 5.10 | 6.10 |
| Almagro | 6-15 | 8-15 | 11-15 | 4-15 | 5.15 | 6.15 |
| Caballito | 6-20 | 8-20 | 11-20 | 4-20 | 5.20 | 6.20 |
| Flores | 6-25 | 8-25 | 11-25 | 4-25 | 5.25 | 6.25 |
| Floresta | 6-30 | 8-30 | 11.30 | 4-30 | 5.30 | 6.30 |
| San Martin | 6-45 | 8-45 | 11-45 | 4-45 | 5.45 | 6.45 |
| Moron | 7- | 9- | 12- | 5- | 6. | 7. |
| Merlo | 7-20 | — | 12-20 | — | 6.20 | — |
| Moreno | 7-30 | — | 12-30 | — | 6.35 | — |
| Lujan | 8.20 | — | — | — | 7.20 | — |

Regresos.

| ESTACIONES. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lujan | — | — | 9-40 | | 4.40 | — |
| Moreno | 6-30 | — | 10-30 | 1-30 | 5.30 | — |
| Merlo | 6-40 | — | 10-40 | 1-40 | 5.40 | — |
| Moron | 7- | 10- | 11- | 2- | 6. | 8. |
| San-Martin | 7-15 | 10-15 | 11-15 | 2-15 | 6.15 | 8.15 |
| Floresta | 7-30 | 10-30 | 11-30 | 2-30 | 6.30 | 8.30 |
| Flores | 7-35 | 10-35 | 11-35 | 2-35 | 6.35 | 8.35 |
| Caballito | 7-40 | 10-40 | 11-40 | 2-40 | 6.40 | 8.40 |
| Almagro | 7-45 | 10-45 | 11-45 | 2-45 | 6.45 | 8.45 |
| 11 Setie'bre | 7-55 | 10-55 | 11-55 | 2-55 | 6.55 | 8.55 |
| Parque | 8- | 11- | 12- | 3- | 7. | 9. |

### DIAS DE FIESTA.

Salidas.

| ESTACIONES. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parque | 6- | 8- | 10- | 12- | 2- | 4- | 6. |
| 11 Setie'bre | 6-10 | 8-10 | 10-10 | 12-10 | 2-10 | 4-10 | 6.10 |
| Almagro | 6-15 | 8-15 | 10-15 | 12-15 | 2-15 | 4-15 | 6.15 |
| Caballito | 6-20 | 8-20 | 10-20 | 12-20 | 2-20 | 4-20 | 6.20 |
| Flores | 6-25 | 8-25 | 10-25 | 12-25 | 2.25 | 4-25 | 6.25 |
| Floresta | 6-30 | 8-30 | 10-30 | 12-30 | 2-30 | 4-30 | 6.30 |
| San Martin | 6-45 | 8-45 | 10-45 | 12-45 | 2-45 | 4-45 | 6.45 |
| Moron | 7- | 9- | 11- | 1- | 3- | 5- | 7. |
| Merlo | 7-20 | — | 11-20 | 1-20 | — | 5-20 | 7.20 |
| Moreno | 7-35 | — | 11-35 | 1-35 | — | 5 35 | 7.35 |
| Lujan | 8-20 | — | 12-20 | — | — | — | 8.20 |

Regresos.

| ESTACIONES. | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lujan | — | 8.40 | ..... | 12-40 | — | — | 5.40 |
| Moreno | 7-30 | 9.40 | ...... | 1-30 | 3-30 | — | 6.30 |
| Merlo | 7-40 | 9.50 | ...... | 1-40 | 3-40 | — | 6.40 |
| Moron | 8- | 10- | 12- | 2- | 4- | 6- | 7. |
| San Martin | 8 15 | 10-15 | 12-15 | 2-15 | 4-15 | 6-15 | 7.15 |
| Floresta | 8-30 | 10-30 | 12-30 | 2-30 | 4-30 | 6 30 | 7.30 |
| Flores | 8-35 | 10-35 | 12-35 | 2-35 | 4-35 | 6-35 | 7.35 |
| Caballito | 8-40 | 10-40 | 12-40 | 2-40 | 4-40 | 6-40 | 7.40 |
| Almagro | 8-45 | 10-45 | 12-45 | 2-45 | 4-45 | 6-45 | 7.45 |
| 11 Setie'bre | 8-55 | 10-55 | 12-55 | 2-55 | 4-55 | 6-55 | 7.55 |
| Parque | 9- | 11- | 1- | 3- | 5- | 7- | 8. |

### American Dentist.

*Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,*
Calle Rivadavia, 2??.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs. Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured. Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

### SHIPPING LIST

OF

L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX.

FOR GENOA.

Italian ship 'Giovannino,' 3|3 I. I., 196 tons, Di Janni, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs, and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

French Ship 'Jacques Cœur,' 3|3 L I. I. 541 tons per register, Routa, (master,) has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and will have a quick despatch. Will admit passengers.

Consignee, M. P. Ladvocat.

French Ship 'Bossuet,' 3|3 L I. I. 620 tons per register, has all her heavy goods engaged and will follow the above ship, Vasselin (master.)

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

French Ship 'Peron,' 3|3 A 1. I. 460 tons register, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo.

Consignees, Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker.

French ship 'Gil Blas,' 5-6 L I. I., 303 tons per register, Grouard (master), has the greater part of her cargo engaged.

Will admit passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

The French ship 'Pividal,' 5|6, I. I., 501 tons per register, Lalande (master.) Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

Consignee, J. Llavallol and Sons.

The French ship 'Lapeyrouse,' 3|3 L. I. I., 335 tons, Chevrier, master.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Peguin, Petit, Laroche, and Co.

The French ship 'Montesquieu,' 3|3 L. I. I., 208 tons, Coral, master.

French ship 'Emile,' 3|3 I. I., 160 tons, Wersemail, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Vivares & Mallié.

French ship 'Plata,' 3|3 L I. I., 701 tons, Beduchaud, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Bonnemason and Heydecker.

The French ship 'Cautor,' 3|3 L I. I., 406 tons, Perard, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Mallmann & Co.

The French ship 'Avenir,' 5|6 A I. I., 271 tons, Ertaud, master.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Pequin, J. Petit, Laroche, and Co.

The French ship 'Ille et Vilaine,' 3|3 I. I., 360 tons, Burignon, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J. M. Bacqué, Fres.

The French ship 'Louis Amedee,' 5|6 I. I., 214 tons, Renaud, master.

Consignees, Messrs. M. Lavie.

The French ship 'Marechal Excelmans,' 5|6 I. I., 212 tons, Larrea, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Sallano and Etchebarne.

MARSEILLES.

French Barque 'Spartacus,' 3|3 L I. I. in red, 333 tons per register, has all her heavy freight engaged and follow the Union.

Consignee, M. Denans.

French Barque 'Bonne Marie,' 3|3 A 1. I. 271 tons per register, will follow the Spartacus.

Consignees, Messrs. Pequin Petit Laroche & Co.

The French ship 'Joseph,' 460 tons, Meyress, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

FOR CETTE.

The well known French Barque 'Henri Louise,' 198 per register, is loading in the Inner Roads for Cette and Marseilles.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Audrin & Co.

The French ship 'J. B. V. No. 1,' 3|3, I. I., 227 tons, Bronzon (master).

Consignee, F. Cabirau, Esq.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The in red French Barque 'Ferdinand,' 5|6 L I. I. 219 tons, is a chartered vessel and can admit only passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Sallano and Echebarne.

French ship 'Ascension,' 5-6, L I. I. 255 tons per register, Pateau (master.) Will admit passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. F. Cabirau

The French ship 'Amelie,' 3|3 L. I. I., 312 tons register, Rollier (master), can admit freight and passengers.

Consignees, M. Bonnemason and Heydecker.

The French ship 'St. Louis,' 5|6 L. I. I., 492 tons register, Darosteguy (master), can admit passengers.

Consignees, Dessein and Sicard, Esqrs.

French ship 'Sirius,' 3|3, L. I. I., 261 tons, Marces.

FOR ANTWERP

The A 1. fast sailing French ship 'St. Michael,' 441 tons, Lagrange (master), has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have a very quick despatch. Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Desarnaud and Co.

The French ship 'Préfet Paul Feart,' 3|3 I. I., H 61, T. P. Picard, master.

The Dutch brig 'Karel-August,' 5|6 I. I., 257 tons, P. Meermans, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Hugo, Bunge, and Co.

The Dutch brig 'Noord Holland,' 5|6 I. I., 184 tons, P. Flyn, master.

Consignees, C. Desernaud and Co.

The Dutch brig 'Jeannette Marianne,' 3|3 I. I., 172 tons, Zimmerman, master.

Consignees, M. J. N. Bieber and Co.

For particulars please apply to

L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX,
Ship Brokers,
47—Calle Cangallo—47.

o20 1m

### STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,

The Steamer TEVERE,
Capt. José Barbora,

Leaves every Monday and Thursday, and returns every Thursday and Sunday.

FOR SALTO,

Calling at Martin Garcia, Higueritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandú, and Concordia,

The Steamer SALTO,
Capt. Simon Fidanza,

Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES.

The Steamer MERCEDES,

Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FARES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montevideo ................ | 8 | pats. |
| Martin Garcia .............. | 4 | " |
| Higueritas ................. | 6 | " |
| Fray Bentos ................ | 8 | " |
| Gualeguaychu ............... | 9 | " |
| Soriano and Mercedes ....... | 11 | " |
| Concepcion ................. | 10 | " |
| Paysandu ................... | 12 | " |
| Concordia and Salto ........ | 18 | " |

Deck passage, half-price.

FREIGHTS:

Montevideo, per ton, 4 pats.

Ports in the Uruguay, do. do.; 9 pats.; gold, ¼ per cent.; silver, ½ per cent.

Parcels, &c., taken at regular price.

NOTE—Any passenger found on board, without his ticket from the Agency, will be fined 1 patacon.

The discharge of cargo will be effected by launches selected by the agents of the steamer at the different ports, at current prices, at the risk of the shippers.

The passengers for Soriano and Mercedes, by the steamer Salto, will be taken on board the Mercedes at Yaguaron.

FOR SALTO.

Calling at all the ports in the Uruguay, the

Argentine Steamer URUGUAY,
Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco,

Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the morning.

FARES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Martin Garcia .............. | 4 | pats. |
| Higueritas ................. | 6 | " |
| Fray Bentos ................ | 8 | " |
| Soriano and Mercedes ....... | 11 | " |
| Concepcion ................. | 10 | " |
| Paysandu ................... | 12 | " |
| Concordia and Salto ........ | 18 | " |

Deck, half-price.

Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, 1½ per cent.; gold, 1½ per cent.

Parcels at current price.

NOTE—Passengers to Soriano and Mercedes, will be taken from Fray Bentos by diligence, at the cost of the company.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco.

Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

FOR SALTO

Calling at all ports in the Uruguay the National steamer URUGUAY,

Leaves every Thursday at 10 in the morning and returns every Monday.

Fares since October 28, 1864.

CABIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montevideo | 8 | pats. of 10 rls. |
| Martin Garcia | 4 | " |
| Nueva Palmira | 6 | " |
| Fray Bentos | 8 | " |
| Concepcion | 10 | " |
| Paysandú | 12 | " |
| Concordia & Salto | 16 | " |

Freight of cargo to Montevideo 4 pats per ton, do. ports in the Uruguay 8 do.

For 40 cubic feet or 80 arr. 10 reals.

Gold ¼ p $. Silver ½ $.

For further information, apply at the Agency office of

ALVAREZ & RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

### SHIPPING LIST

OF

CHARLES WM. BENN & CO.
Shipbrokers.
49—*Calle* 25 *Mayo*—49.

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine British brig 'William and Anthony,' A L, 200 tons, Captain Coombs, a full vessel and will sail in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. C. F. Warnholtz and Co.

The first-class Dutch barque 'Alada,' 3|3 I. I., 178 tons, Captain Balenger, all cargo engaged.

Consignee, A. Klengel, Esq.

The first-class Dutch brigantine 'Zeven Steeren,' 3|3 I. I., 186 tons, Captain Hemmes, all cargo engaged.

Consignee A. Klengel, Esq.

Swedish brig 'Salvar' 5|6 I.I., 196 tons, Captain Amneus, all cargo engaged.

Consignees Charles Wm. Benn & Co.

The well-known Belgian brig 'De Ruyter,' 5|6 I. I., 251 tons, Captain de Paepe, can only engage a few bales, will have immediate despatch.

Consignees. Messrs. Altgelt, Ferber, and Co.

Dutch brig William van der Bey 3|3 I.I., tons, Captain Lutje, only requiring a few bales.

Consignees, Messrs. John Best and Brothers.

Dutch barque 'Martha Theresia,' 3|3 I.I.I., 271 tons, Coptain Visser, can only engage a few bales.

Consignees Messrs. Altgelt Ferber & Co.

Oldenburg brig 'Albert,' 3|3 I.I., 230 tons, Captain Otten, can engage a few bales.

Consignee, D. Gowland Esq.

British brig 'Mary,' 5|6 I.I., 218 tons, Captain——, this vessel is hourly expected and will receive cargo immediately on her arrival, has half cargo engaged and only requires a few bales to complete.

Consignees, Chas. Wm. Benn, & Co.

Swedish ship 'Octavia,' 3|3 459 tons, Captain Lagerwall, has all her heavy cargo engaged and shipping, and can only engage a small portion of bales.

Consignee, D. Gowland Esq.

Almost all the preceeding vessels are loading in the Inner Roads.

For further particulars, respecting the above-mentioned vessels, please apply to

CHARLES WM. BENN & CO.,
Shipbrokers,
o26x Calle 25 De Mayo, No. 49.

### For New York.

The A.I. English Clipper Bark
"EUGENIE"

432 tons register, Captain DENIS.

Has part of his cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs and Co.

For further particulars please apply to A. H. MINTURN.
40—Calle Cangallo—40.

1m n26

### Para la Asuncion del Paraguay.

Pasageros Solamente.

Saldrá para dichos puntos con escala en los puntos intermidios el Vapor Paraguayo.

PARANA

Su Capitan ROMULO NUÑEZ el dia Jueves 8 de Diciembre á las diez de la mañana.

Para mas pormenores ocurrase á la agencia de

E. VOGEL Y Co:
32—Calle Cuyo—32

48 2p d7

### Gualeguaychú Steam Navigation Company

S. S. 'ERA'

Commercial houses and individuals interested in the trade of the River Uruguay will please take notice that the board of Directors of this Company with the view of establishing a more rapid communication between Buenos Ayres and the ports of the Uruguay during the Summer Season, have determined upon despatching the Company's S.S. Era, Six times monthly.

The S.S. Era will leave Buenos Ayres on the 2, 7, 12, 17, 22 and 27th of each month; and Salto the 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 of each month.

This arrangement will commence to take effect on the 12th of this month.

The Manager.

39 3p d7.

### Se Precisa

Un buque en Montevideo para conducir el cargamento de la barca Prusiana 'Genius,' consistiendo en 94 toneladas huesos y 143½ id ceniza para Queenstown ó Falmouth para ordenes, para descargar en un puerto seguro de la Gran Bretaña.

Propuestas cerradas se reciben en el Consulado de Prusia en Montevideo, hasta el Viernes 9 del presente mes de Diciembre al medio dia.

M.video, 5 de Diciembre de 1864.

44 3p d6

### Dr. E. Bourse,

SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. suit of rooms are fitted up in the most affording great facilities for Dental operations excellent light with facility for privacy has recently received an addition of approved instruments with monthly European Packet of the latest improvements in Dental Science. proved gas fixtures, can always be ing from Toothache, at night as Montevideo, May 5, 1864.

Sec. 108, st Mestiza tamento de can be seen Barraca De- Calle Defensa. 1m d6

Subscription to the "Standard"
$20 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for $5.

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

*No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

The grand cricket-match comes off to-day between the Buenos Ayres club and the Bombay officers; all town is going, so we hope for the sake of our club our marine friends will get beaten. Still we cannot disguise our apprehensions as to the result, as the Montevidean gentlemen got such a terrible beating, and Rostron's gone.

On Tuesday afternoon one of the sheds of Mr. Prangue's new barraca took fire and was completely destroyed. We believe the fire was caused by the carelessness of some of the workmen; a pile of lumber which was in the yard was partially burnt. We have not heard whether the place was insured or not. The damage done amounts to about $35,000 m/c.

The Provincial Bank has not yet burnt the nine millions of paper-money which it was said would be consumed on last Monday; probably the Directors have no matches, or five thousand dollar bills are scarce; it is extraordinary how irregular the Bank is in complying with the law—a week more or less seems nothing to them, yet a week's interest on nine millions currency would pay a man's house-rent for a whole year. The only hope for the paper money in the present state of political affairs is the burning. If this is discontinued, owing to the sending of troops away, or the dangers which threaten, the Government might as well make another emission at once, for all confidence will be lost. If the Bank has received the bonds from the National Government which it agreed to take in lieu of the extra duties, then we cannot see why the Directors procrastinate the performance of their part of the contract.

Our colleague, the "Impartial Español," had a most amusing article in its number of yesterday, respecting the distinction and difference which exists between the two parties, Federal and Unitario, in Buenos Ayres and Banda Oriental. He shows that the gentleman with black coat, fine hat, new gloves, and polite manners, of Buenos Ayres, is in politics the associate of the meanest ruffian, and most ignorant gaucho in the Banda Oriental, and that, on the other hand, the Montevidean gentleman hates the Porteño gentleman, and is of the same school in politics as the gauchos in the camp. Our colleague makes out a list of the "caudillos" of both parties, which is really very amusing, and shows that private interest has more to do with political creeds than pure patriotic sentiment.

The political feeling in the provinces, we regret to say, is such as to cause the most serious alarm: owing to the continued Indian invasions, and the great success of the Flores revolution, there is both a motive and precedent for rebellion. Our colleagues here, through love for the present Government, or fear of causing alarm, give no vent to the popular outburst against what the Provincianos call the Government of Buenos Ayres. All the newspapers in the interior belong to the respective governments of the provinces, and consequently they are not the organs of the people, but we regret sincerely to say private parties who have come down from the provinces assure us that the talk that is going on north of the Arroyo Medio is most alarming. If President Mitre is not aware of this, then we tell him it. There is a restless eling, a desire for change, and the [illegible] t pretext is that the Government [illegible] enos Ayres has got all the money [illegible] tead of spending it in paying [illegible] rs and defending the frontier, [illegible] dered in helping Flores and the Brazilians. These charges, although we believe destitute of proof, are the subject of conversation in every diligence and at every hotel in the provinces, and unpleasant though it is to attach any weight to them, we feel bound, since none of our colleagues speak of the matter, to inform the Government of it, so that President Mitre may be forewarned. An English gentleman who has just arrived from Cordova, assures us that the feeling of animosity to the National Government everywhere he went is so great that it cannot be exaggerated. We trust that now, since Gen. E. Mitre and Capt. Mansilla have been despatched up the country to drive back the Indians, one cause of complaint will at least be removed. One of the Rosario papers published the other day in its columns, a notice that if Sr. Oroño was elected Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, revolution was the only alternative, and another Flores was not wanting to raise the standard of rebellion. When such sentiments are tolerated in public print, in, we may say the second city of the Republic, we think it high time the Government should take measures to preserve the peace, which, if again disturbed, must entail utter ruin on this country.

A very severe and scathing article, on the President and his Government, has been sent us for publication, with a guarantee, but we decline to print it. There may be room for some of the remarks, but it is unjust and improper to harass the Government; and although the article in question comes from a well-known English pen, we are constrained to reject it.

A Parana paper states that there is a regular post maintained between San José and Asuncion, and that Urquiza knew, before any one else in the Republic, of the capture of the Marques de Olinda.

We call attention to a sensible article which appeared in the "Cosmopolita," of Rosario, as that paper is an organ of the National Government we attach much importance to it, and could wish our colleagues here would imitate the prudence of the 'Cosmopolita.'

Yesterday Sr. Paranhos was received officially at the Government House. Of course the nature of his mission will not be fully known for a day or two.

We understand that the partner of the renowned banker Souto, of Rio, who failed for five millions sterling in September, is at present in Buenos Ayres, having accompanied Sr. Paranhos on his mission.

The Italian Minister, Sor. Barboloni, is expected daily from Montevideo. It is said that he comes up on business of a highly diplomatic character.

The 'hegira' of families from Paysandu continues. Several hundreds have left the town for Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres.

An Italian sailor was drowned in the river on Tuesday. It appears he was on board a small vessel coming down the Parana, the breeze was very stiff, and in trying to tack he got pitched overboard and was drowned before assistance could be afforded.

The Governor of Corrientes has established an overland mail through the Gran Chaco to the province of Salta. The Indians are the post-boys, and the mails go and come in a few days with the greatest regularity.

The Paraguay steamer Parana leaves to-day for Asuncion: she only takes passengers.

The steamer Herschel will leave for Liverpool on Saturday evening. We may expect the Mersey and Una to arrive on Monday next.

To-day, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, is a strict holiday, and there will be no paper till Saturday.

## THE SITUATION.

The latest news from Paraguay is of sufficient importance to absorb every other affair at the present moment. The Chincha Islands, Pinzon, the American Congress and even the commercial crisis wane before the fact that war has been declared between two powerful nations, intimately connected with us by their neighborhood and commercial interests. Both nations are powerful, for it is certain, however Argentines may affect incredulity, that Paraguay can dispose of great elements for war, which she has been silently agglomerating for many years back.

The sense of her own strength is evident in the step she has just taken, of throwing down the gauntlet, to the most powerful state in S. America.

It is the general impression that if the Argentine Government does not favor the Brazilians, it at least views with indifference their invasion of the Banda Oriental, and the press of B. Ayres has continued to ridicule the policy of Paraguay, terming it Quixotic and farcical.

It may serve as a lesson for our B. Ayrean friends, who are accustomed to regard things superficially and turn to laughter whatever it may not suit them to believe, exposing themselves like a moth flittering around a light, to destroy themselves in the flames of civil war.

The invasion of Banda Oriental by Flores was sustained by the press of B. Ayres, and we were told that in a few weeks Flores would enter Montevideo in triumph and assume the chair of President. But this has lasted over 18 months and still the Montevidean Government is as firm as ever, and if it eventually fall, it must drag with it the peace, prosperity and credit of all the R. Plate republics. For, it is impossible to set fire to your neighbor's house, without endangering your own.

On the 20th of April 1863, an adventurer with 4 companions landed on the coast of Uruguay, when that Republic shone as a diamond in the firmament of S. America, distinguished, not for political heroes, but for its growing importance in European markets, its enterprises of industry and progress, and its honorable competition at the great Exhibitions of London and Paris. Flores and his followers undertook to upset and change the flattering picture of industry.

The editors of B. Ayres took on themselves to fan the flame, and advocate the new crusade which, after 18 months, has now come to nothing except the ruin of a fine country, and deadly animosity among its inhabitants.

Already, the Banda Oriental, Brazil and Paraguay are involved in the conflagration which we rashly lighted up. We, Argentines, have been the promoters of the catastrophe, and are ourselves in the flames, while exposed to the blame and hatred of all our neighbors. The question only remains—How can we escape from the general disaster?—*Cosmopolita of Rosario.*

## EXCURSION TO SAN PEDRO.

On Saturday evening the new steamer Estrella del Norte, called after Messrs. Leslie's estancia, was in waiting at five o'clock, a few hundred yards from the Mole, to receive Mr. W. Leslie and a party of a dozen friends. The weather looked threatening, and we embarked under a heavy shower. At half-past five we started up the river, and the evening turning out fine, we enjoyed the view of the coast until sunset, when an excellent dinner called us below.

The accommodations of the Estrella are first-rate. The aft saloon is fitted up for 25 passengers, and the fore one for 12: there is a lady's cabin on deck, and the kitchen and general arrangements are very neat. The motion of the vessel was so easy that a glass of water was placed on the paddle-box and did not spill a drop. Although the machinery was new it worked well, and we reached the mouth of the Tigre at 7.30, making over 8 knots an hour.

The moon-light night was very pleasant; there being no mosquitos, and we passed the time singing and telling anecdotes till midnight. At noon on Monday we reached Baradero, and went ashore to visit the town, which is very miserable. The new church is neat and spacious, but there is, on one of the altars, instead of the emblem of Christianity, an ugly wooden horse whose rider is decked out in tawdry finery with tin spurs and a sword of the same material: the figure is so grotesque that we feel assured the Bishop would order its removal if he saw it. The magnificent school-house, on which over 500,000$ was expended, is falling to premature decay, the works being long since abandoned for want of funds. If ever completed it will be the grandest thing in the country, but at present it is used as a coach-repository for diligences.

At 2 p.m. we left Baradero, the stream of the same name coasting the "barranca" almost as far as S. Pedro. In two hours we came in sight of the latter town, and unfortunately the Estrella went aground in a turn of the channel. After sundry efforts to get her off, we made fast a cable to some trees on shore, but the rope snapped across, and even an anchor and iron chain were equally unsuccessful. We were about half a league distant from the saladero of M. Laplace, and that gentleman came to offer every assistance.

At 10 p.m. Mr. Leslie's carriages having arrived at the saladero, we landed and walked about a mile when we came to an arroyo, where there was a canoe, but the river had fallen, leaving the bark high and dry, and we were half an hour floundering about in the swamp before we got fairly afloat, when the spirits of the party broke out into Russell's well-known song 'I'm afloat,' followed by 'Row, brothers, row,' &c., It was near eleven when we reached the carriages, but here a fresh difficulty arose, the horses of one becoming restive, and plunging in a fearful manner. The moon was getting low, and we were delayed two hours before other horses could be procured: four of our party went on horseback, the rest in two carriages, the luggage following in a cart, and in this manner, by the aid of the stars we made our way to the Tala arroyo by 3 a.m. Daylight soon began to break, and at four o'clock we reached the estancia of Estrella del Norte, distant seven leagues from San Pedro.

We breakfasted at five, and then most of the party went out to fowl, the others having time to admire the magnificent arrangements of this model sheep-farm. When Messrs. Leslie purchased it, two years ago, the place was a ruin: to-day it is a delightful and princely establishment. The estancia has two leagues of the finest rolling camp, on which are 30,000 sheep and 1500 head of cattle. There is also a large tract of low land near the confluence of the Tala and Arrecifes rivers, between which the estancia forms a peninsula. There are 15 puestos or stations, all built of brick and roofed with asphalt, and surrounded by small kitchen-gardens; besides a fine 'almacen' or store for groceries and dry goods. The estancia-house is a magnificent quadrangle finished in first style and looking N. E.; the dining-room and sala form one side, the bed-rooms surrounding the court-yard, and the office and armory looking west. The galpon or barn, and peon's kitchen flank the west side: the former is 130 feet long by 55 wide, and cost $200,000 comprising also a forge, workshops, press, &c. It would be impossible to give an idea of the various details for industry and comfort in which over £10,000 has been expended. The quinta covers 9 cuadras or 30 acres, between flower-gardens and meadows, and is nicely planted. In front of the house is a gigantic star in neat flower-beds, emblematic of the estancia, also three handsome summer-houses, and from the flag-staff waved the flag of old England in token of the owner's visit, and a signal for hospitality.

The method and regularity of the place are marvellous, and like mechanism, the guiding genius being an intelligent German gentleman, named Henry Trout. No lounging of peons, no shouting of the master, no confusion of work, but a happy illustration of the combined power of capital, intellect, and labor. Really the Estrella estancia is an honor to Buenos Ayres, no less than to its owners and manager. The plantations of this year amount to 20,000 trees.

At five o'clock, our hunters coming home, dinner was announced, and the abundance of good dishes and generous wines showed the appetite of the guests, the resources of the cellar, and the liberality of the host. Bumpers were given to the Messrs. Leslie, to Argentine progress, to Baron Mauá, to the *Standard*, to Mr. Henry Trout, &c.

After dinner, we strolled through the garden, and then mounted a dozen saddled horses to visit the Estancia Chica or cattle farm. We rode through thistles 10 feet high, along a good road, paid a passing visit to Messrs. Harvey (two gentlemen from the north of Ireland), and continued our route. The Estancia Chica has a fine comfortable house, the residence of Mr. Unsworth, who has care of the horned cattle. This is the only station on which Mr. Leslie has not natives, and he finds the latter excellent shepherds. All the 15 sheep puestos are kept by peons on wages, not on shares, and master and men are on the best of terms.

We returned by moonlight and found a bevy of a dozen handsome native girls come for a dance, at the estancia. The guitars were tuned by 10 o'clock, and after tea the ball began. Quadrilles and dances of the country, "gato," "cielito," and "federal," alternated with waltzes and polkas, which were kept up until the sun was high above the horizon. At 6 o'clock we had a sumptuous breakfast of "carne con cuero;" after which we strolled through the gardens with the rural nymphs, some of whom were strikingly handsome, with features to serve as a model to Canova's chisel. But these children of the Pampa with Grecian profiles and supple figures have their hard daily toil, and at noon they departed for their humble homes, thinking of Don Guillermo's hospitality and the pleasant stranger friends who accompanied him.

To forget our rustic charmers we took a view of the barn in which were stored 200 bales of wool, weighing about 500 lbs each. The forge and work-shops are neatly fitted up, the blacksmith being an Englishman. At 3 p.m. the messenger arrived with news that the steamer was again afloat and we prepared again for the road. The journey to San Pedro occupied two hours, and after visiting the town we came aboard, and learned the nefarious conduct of the town-folk, and the generous aid of M. Laplace to get off the steamer, (of which hereafter); we left San Pedro at 8 p.m., passed Baradero at 10, and arrived at Tigre at 8 yesterday morning, whence two coaches conveyed us to San Fernando in time for the 9.55 train.

We have to congratulate Messrs. Marshal, Price, and Davies on the excellent comfort and sailing qualities of the new steamer, and wish her every success; and all who enjoyed Mr. Leslie's hospitality, will remember with pleasure our trip to the model estancia, 'Estrella del Norte.'

## "ERIN'S" NOTES ON CORDOVA.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 4, 1864.

Dear Editors,—

Darkness, darkness, dreary darkness, now encircles the fair provinces of South America, aye, like unto a serpent coiling round its prey, and why and from whence does this darkness come? It has two founts from which it springs: first, a feeble and vacillating government that dared not do the thing that was right eighteen months ago, that dared not support a younger sister in her need, that dared not risk its life to save its young sister from dishonor; the other fount from which this darkness comes, which spreads desolation over the land, is the utter want of obedience to the laws, which seems to be inherent to all the sons of Spanish blood. Oh Spaniards of South America, if you could know what your nation would become if you forgot your political clubs and would be patriots before the law for a few years. Two years ago what a prospect was before you; the wealth of the Old World was ready to be poured into your lap to forward any enterprise that you could reasonably place before capital—now how is it with you? Your clubs, your follies, your feeble government, your utter neglect of your provinces, your quarrelling about places, all these things have made capitalists look very closely into what security you can give that may be permanent. True, you may give seven per cent. guarantee, but if people do not think it worth much, what then? I know the feeling of many of your provinces, and I cannot say that it is favorable to the maintenance of the Federal Government, and why should there be a friendly feeling? With the exception of a small sum paid over to some of the provinces to assists the local salaries, what else has been done? The Indians ride over and through whatever grounds they like, taking troops of carts and any number of cattle when they want them; their reason for not killing more people than they do is simply this, *they say "the Christians raise cattle for us, which we take when we want them*; also, they have fair girls which please us, whom we take; their settlers are our peons, why should we kill them?—no let them raise cattle, and have pretty daughters, and until President Mitre turns over a new leaf, we will do as we have done, since Rosas kept us in some sort of order: we don't mind a few infantry soldiers shut up in a small fort here and there, because they can't come to us, and we don't want to go near them, why should we? they haven't much beyond their mustachios to take, and we want cattle, and a troupe of carts now and then, with yerba, tobacco, and bags of dollars; we think we would find little of those things in a frontier fort, if we were fools enough to try to take it—oh no, we are too wide-awake for that; while we have good horses we will ride about where we please and laugh at the soldiers shut up in the fort."

Buenos Ayres, what troubles you now, you rest not tranquilly? Is it conscience, remembrance of the past, or fear of the future? Buenos Ayres, did you ever hear of the donkey that got into a yard where there were two stacks of hay, and the brute starved itself before it could make up its mind which stack to eat from? It seems to me that something of the same sort is going on here (only in politics). Brazil, Paraguay, the fighting ground being the Banda Oriental.

Now ruling powers of Buenos Ayres, let "Erin" tell you his tale; it's this, throw your sword to Paraguay, and fear not for your River Plate trade, for England and France will not allow La Plata to be the haunt of a few trumpery Brazilian gunboats. Paraguay can turn out in the field 40,000 well disciplined troops, and a fair proportion of guns, some of them Armstrongs.

The Paraguayan infantry are fine men, and they have some respectable cavalry also; the artillery is considered good (considering the country.) The infantry of Brazil, except those from the Rio Grande province, is not worth thinking about: a lot of half-cast Portuguese negroes, with a sprinkling of (in each regiment) half-a-dozen drunken Germans, English, &c., who would take the first opportunity to leave, without leave. Is it of these that Buenos Ayres is afraid; or does Buenos Ayres love the silk robe of the 'salon' better than her honor? But why be afraid? Of what? Of a few thousand negroes, and two or three gunboats, which the higher powers will not permit to do any harm in La Plata. It is not this that makes you pause, Buenos Ayres, it is your conscience. You are so to say the elder of some fourteen sisters; they each of them think (except Entre Rios, who is married) that you cheat them out of their birthright; and I fear you know you have done so, and that you cannot reckon upon the real support of your sisters, any state of this republic. Darkness looms over the land when Entre Rios, Corrientes, Missiones, laugh at Buenos Ayres. How do Santa Fe, Cordova, Santiago, and all the western and northern provinces laugh, when they hear the name of Buenos Ayres. Yes, recollection of things done which ought not to be done; of public money spent as it ought not to be spent; of the money which ought to be spent, but cannot be found in the public chest (because it is spent); the full knowledge of the deliberate hatred of all the provinces; the knowledge of the feeble grasp which the President of the Argentine Republic has on the chair of state. All these things have made Buenos Ayres pause at the moment when she could have effectually saved her young sister, and staved off the gloom of drooping commerce, the gloom of war, and blood, and desolation, which the real soldier hates to see, which now seems mantling over La Plata. Is there no hand in Buenos Ayres to scare away this spectre?

Yours, "ERIN."

P.S.—Buenos Ayres, don't be afraid. Brazil cannot maintain more than 20,000 men at the most in the Banda Oriental, against,

| | |
|---|---|
| President Mitre, | 15,000 men. |
| Emperor of Paraguay | 20,000 |
| Gen. Urquiza, | 15,000 |
| Total, | 50,000 |

What are you afraid of, B. Ayres?

### BUENOS AYRES' CRICKET CLUB.

The inauguration dinner of this club will take place at 8 p.m, after the match on the 8th inst. Members and others wishing to subscribe, will please leave their names with the captain of the above, on the grounds.

## GREAT NEWS from the PROVINCES.

### ALARMING STATE OF ROSARIO.

### ALL POLITICS—NO GOLD.

Yesterday the steamer Pavon arrived at her accustomed hour, and owing to the singular news current in town for the last few days, respecting an attempt to seize the steamers, the crowd on the Mole to hear the news was greater than usual. The Argentine war steamer Hercules arrived from Rosario also, which leaves room for supposing there was some truth in the rumor. The news of the rupture between Paraguay and Brazil had afforded the greatest satisfaction to the enemies of the National Government, as it was freely said if President Mitre interfered in favor of the Brazilians, there would be a revolution over the whole country. Paraguayan yerba had risen considerably.

Madame Mollo was still captivating the fair Rosarians, and each night she sang the house was crowded. She has received costly presents from some of the leading families in Rosario.

The 'Ferro-Carril' advises the Government that an awful Indian invasion is rumored in one of the newspapers in Mendoza, which says:—

It is known, from information given by a Christian just escaped from the 'toldos,' that the Chilian Indians, which we spoke about frequently, are with the Cacique Mariano. The frontier, according to some estimate made, costs the nation ten reales a yard per annum."

A new comic paper has been started in Rosario. It appears the only object it has is to insult Mr. Perkins, the editor of the 'Cosmopolita.'

The works of the Central Railway are progressing rapidly, two vessels are discharging railway iron in port, and advices have been received by the French packet of several others having left England bound for Rosario.

On Sunday there was a large political meeting convened at the Monte de Flores, over 2000 persons present. Messrs. Paz, Oroño, Palacios, and Pedro Lassaga addressed the crowd: everything passed off quietly, although the speeches were very inflammatory: 40 cows were killed and roasted on the spot for the hungry politicians: a petition was then and there got up to the Government to preserve Dr. Freyre in his post as 'Jefe Politico'

The Paraguay steamer Parana on passing Rosario put off a boat with letters and papers, but she had no other connection with the shore.

The 'Cosmopolita' is the only paper in Rosario which maintains a dignified tone and eschews personalities; the other two papers have most offensive remarks, and it speaks bad for the people that such lampooning papers meet with support.

From Santa Fé there is nothing very particular. Gov. Cullen was expected to arrive in the steamer 11 de Noviembre, which is now making its first trip between Parana and Santa Fé. He is accompanied by Sr. Granel, the Minister.

The Government of San Luis has sent a letter to the emigration Society in Rosario, promising to do all in its power to further the object of the association — we don't think it can do much.

Some alcalde or teniente is charged with stealing horses from parties travelling through the district of Pavon. We hope the authorities will enquire into this.

Some person named Stephen Nola it was said was murdered, but the "Rosario" contradicts this, and says "our friend Nola was not seriously wounded by the murderer, Gregory Quiroga, a deserter from the 2d of the line. The party who fired the pistol was named Peter Joseph Quiroga, who has deserted from several regiments.

On Friday the son of the Captain of Serenos stabbed a young man, Taborda, and on Sunday the fellow was set at liberty. A fellow named Compadrito was going about the streets of Rosario insulting every one. Things in Rosario appear to be in a most lamentable state, and unless troops are sent up there will be a row or a revolution, or both, at the elections.

The coach-house of a man named Graffini took fire and was burnt to the ground. The cause of the accident is not explained.

The 'Rosario' states that a hired band of assassins infest Rosario for the sole purpose of murdering the members of the Club del Pueblo. These fellows for the most part are deserters.

### PARANA COLONY.

The reaping season has commenced, and two machines are working; the crops are most promising. 520 fanegas of wheat were sown, some of which has been lost, about a fourth of the crop, owing to the heavy rains. The South part of the colony has suffered most, but the prospects of the farmers could not be better.

The plaza in the colony is decorated with trees and very nice houses, a beautiful Roman Catholic church has been constructed, and a Protestant chapel is being built. The justice of the peace has a steam flour-mill working.

There is a dispute we regret to say between the Protestant and Catholic curates: we have not heard the particulars.

A Frenchman, named Eugenio Jaquin, is declared to be the poet of the colony. He writes verses every day.

The Sisters of Charity have at last opened their school. President Mitre has sent them a very complimentary letter.

Mr. Myers, on the occasion of despatching a vessel for the high seas, presented two dollars to the hospital.

Beron is still in the town or in the neighbourhood. He seems to have lost both his health and influence: the people in Parana are, to a man, hostile to Brazil and in favour of Paraguay.

The cotton plantations, as will appear by Mr. Forrest's letter, are in a most flourishing condition.

## GOOD NEWS FROM PARANA.

### COTTON KNOWS NO POLITICS.

I am now engaged in examining the cotton-fields of this district, to report to you the probable amount of cotton that will be produced this year, as I received several letters from England making the enquiry, and I presume this is the best way of answering them. So far as I have seen, the cotton looks well, and has a fair show of a heavy crop. It will take me about ten days to go over all the cotton-fields—you then shall hear from me. In some sections of the country the wheat is not so good as last year, as it has come up both thin and light, but there is a great quantity of it: the Indian corn looks beautiful, and gives promise of an abundant yield.

I remain respectfully yours,

A. S. FORREST.

### "MONITOR'S" TWO NUTS.

To Query 1.—We hold the seizure of the "Fairy" in Montevideo, by H.B.M.S. Satellite, *to be* a violation of International law.

To Query 2.—It might as easily have happened, under the circumstances, in Cherbourg, and have been attended with her restitution, as in the case referred to. The judgment of man is not infallible.

Neither of your questions, "Monitor," invalidate our principle, that the criminal actions of one party give no precedent for similar acts by another; to argue the contrary would be to repudiate all justice.

Your nuts not being very hard to crack we unfortunately found the inside composed, instead of the germ of life and progress, of nothing but rottenness.

MERRIMAC.

### NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

The Wool trade since my last report has been very languid with a downward tendency in prices. At the close of last month domestic fleece sold at $1.12 to $1.15 for Ohio, $1.05 to $1.10 per lb. for N. Y. State, but in the past week the same wools could be purchased at 5 per cent. less. On 8th instant, there was an Auction sale of 386 Bales Cape Wool, and 150,000 lb. Domestic Fleece Wool. The Cape was mostly of an inferior quality and sold at 61 to 10 cts. per lb., averaging 51 to 55 cents per lb. Only the offered lots of the fleece were sold at 97½ to 101 cents per lb., balance withdrawn. The bidding was not spirited. On 21st instant there was another auction sale of 500,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece Wool of which about 175,000 lbs. was sold at 89½ to 92½ for N. Y. State, 98 a 99 for inferior conditioned Ohio, and $1.00 to 1.03½ for superior Ohio, with 25,000 lbs. Tub Washed Wool at $1.17½ per lb. About 100,000 lbs. was disposed of at private sale before the auction commenced, and the balance was passed at the sale, the bids not coming up to the views of the owners. The company was very large, bringing together those of the trade in Boston, Philadelphia and other places and also our principal manufacturers. Although the wool sold lower than our market had been ruling at private sale, and lower than it could now be purchased for in Ohio, there was not much anxiety manifested by either dealers or manufacturers, to purchase. This feeling was not caused so much by the unfavorable condition of the manufacturing interests, as the general impression that gold will soon materially decline, which will cause lower prices in manufactured goods, and wool will inevitably follow. Wool is a staple article stock not likely to be greatly in excess of wants, and will all be required and taken by the manufacturers at fair prices, as their necessities compel them to purchase; but prices must be governed by the price of gold the same as the imported manufactures will be, and this cause is likely to be the greatest to affect prices in currency. Importers and dealers in wool are still firm, and not disposed to make great concessions, feeling confident that wool is as good as gold to hold. Medium fleece still sells higher than fine. Carpet wools have not been active and Donskoi may be quoted lower as well as Cordova. There have arrived two vessels from Algoa Bay with 2046 bales Cape wool, one of the vessels with 986 bales has been directed to London. The vessels from California brought 1887 bales wool.

## ON 'CHANGE.

Dec. 7, 1164.

Paper price of ounces $466½.

First price 29 10

Last do 29 15

Cash sales 52,196.

TIME SALES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Friday | 4400 | 29 15 |
| Saturday | 18,665 | 20 15 |
| Dec. 31 | 28,000 | 29 20 |
| 15 | 2000 | 29 10 |
| Jan 31 | 2000 | |
| 15 | 2000 | |
| 31 | 2000 | |
| Dec. 31 | 2000 | 29 10 |
| Jan. 31 | 2000 | |
| Feb. 28 | 2000 | |
| Dec. 17 | 5000 | 29 15 |
| 15 | 17,500 | |
| 17 | 15,000 | |
| 31 | 5000 | |
| Jan. 31 | 5000 | 29 20 |
| Feb. 28 | 5000 | |
| Dec. 31 | 8000 | |
| Jan. 31 | 3000 | |
| 15 | 2000 | |

Total sales, 187,761.

2000 National Bonds, 37½.

4000 Bolivianos at 20⅝ per oz.

Notwithstanding the great demand for paper, specie rose to day, and in fact, if it were not for the scarcity of the currency, patacons would be much higher. The political aspect of affairs is now beginning to show itself on the market. Private letters from provincial parties state that there is much to fear. The conviction entertained by merchants is that we are approaching stormy times, and it seems beyond all doubt that the Paraguayans are determined to fight.

The non-compliance of the Bank in burning the paper money has augmented the distrust; some say there will be no more paper money burnt until things are more settled, and others insist that the Bank has not got the money.

About £40,000 was passed in Exchange to-day at 49¼, 49, and even at 49½, but the ordinary rate may be said to be 49¼.

PRODUCE SALES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 800 | cowhides, dry | | $105 |
| 600 | do | do | 83 |
| 100 | do | do | 85 |
| 800 | do | do | 98 |
| 600 | ar. wool, fine | | 105 |
| 900 | do mestiza fine | | 91 |
| 1550 | do | do | 87 |
| 100 | dozen sheepskins | | 220 |
| 90 | do | lump | 104 |
| 150 | do | do | 20 |
| 2600 | q.q. jerked beef | | 12 s.r. |

WOOL SALES IN THE SOUTH PLAZA.

6th.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | carts | fine | mestiza, | $90 |
| 2 | do | middling, | do | 83 |
| 2 | do | good | do | 87 |
| 3 | do | middling | do | 83 |
| 3 | do | fine | do | 95 |

7th.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | do | middling | do | 84 |
| 7 | do | inferior | do | 75 |
| 3 | do | middling | do | 85 |
| 4 | do | fine | do | 93 |

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# COLON THEATRE

**Company of Florentine Children,**

On THURSDAY, 8th December,

The Spanish piece in 1 act

FUERA.

The new piece

**The Sexton and the Widow.**

The Grand Mythological Ballet in 2 acts

**The Loves of Venus and Adonis.**

At half-past Eight.

---

# Théatre Franco-Argentino

**BOUFFES PARISIENS.**

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTE.

JEUDI, DECEMBRE 8.

Dixieme representation du l'abonnement

**Mme. Canus et sa Demoiselle,**

Vaudeville en un acte.

**Un Nuit Blanche,**

Operette en un acte d'Offembach.

**Le Mariage d'un Cabotin.**

Chansonette comique par Mr. D'Hote.

**Ta Tirolide ou Tttle Talocheur,**

Vaudeville en un acte.

---

*Now Ready, the*

**IRISH CATHOLIC ALMANAC**

FOR BUENOS AYRES,

**1865,**

*Price $5 m/c.*

Edited and printed at the 'Standard' office.

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**Notice.**

—— Sherwood and John Wilson, Seamen, are requested to call at or send their address, to the British Consulate in this city, or any one who can give information respecting them or their whereabouts.

FRANK PARISH,
H. B. M. Consul.

40 3p, d8

---

**For New York.**

The first class fast-sailing English Brig "SPARKLING SEA," Segur Master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For balance of freight or passage apply to the Consignees

SAMUEL B. HALE,
Reconquista 24.

h9 10p, 8d

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**The S.S. "ERA"**

Will leave Buenos Ayres for the Ports of the Uruguay, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning precisely.

On her return voyage she will leave Salto on Thursday, the 15th inst., precisely at six o'clock in the morning, and will arrive in Buenos Ayres on Friday, the 16th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning.

53 3p, 8d

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**A los Sres Estancieros.**

Avisamos que están a llegar 28 Carneros y 12 Ovejas Negretti, sangre pura de la Cabaña del Caballero R. Schulze de Billerbeck, á la consignacion de los Sres Roosen Hopmann y Co.

El dia que se desembarquen los anunciaremos por los diarios en las columnas de remate.

46 3p d8

---

**Wanted.**

Two Medianeros with capital on an English Estancia at the Baradero.

Apply to Ramon Vasávilvaso, Baradero.

40 3p d7

---

**Wanted to Purchase.**

A four oar Whale Boat 25 to 30 feet long. Apply at No. 6 Calle Cuyo.

39 3p d7

---

**Wanted Immediately.**

An Irish or English Maid-servant for an English family residing in the suburbs. Apply to this office.

43 3p d7

---

**Wanted Medianeros.**

Required two Medianeros for two of the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situate in the Department of Gueleguaychu.

Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Defensa.

32 1m d6

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**Wanted.**

An English or Irish girl Cangallo Street 154.

30 6p d6

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**Wanted.**

A good Chambermaid is wanted in No. 89 Corrientes; she must be English or Irish. Good wages given.

9p n 30.

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**Wanted.**

By a plain Cook a situation in an English house; can give satisfactory references.

Apply at No. 176 Calle Victoria.

25 d4 3p

---

**Wanted.**

A Porter, to make himself generally useful. Apply at Calle de Rivadavia No. 231, from 10 to 12 a.m.

27 d4 3p

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**Wanted.**

A First class Bar-keeper at the Confectionary Piedad and Reconquista.

43 3p d3

---

**Wanted at Once.**

A good Cook in Calle Parque 194.

14 d3 3p

---

**Medianeros.**

Wanted a couple for the Arroyo de Medio. This is a great chance; none but men of character need apply.

Address 'Irish Estanciero,' No. 139 Calle Estados Unidos. n25 1 m

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**Gute**

Dampfkessel & Maschinen-Schmiede finden gute Anstellung in No. 238, calle Cerrito & in der werkstaette der Herren Sherman & Cie, in Boca del Riachuelo. 1m-n13

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**Wanted.**

Blacksmiths and boiler-makers, calle Cerrito, No. 238, Sherman & Co. and at the large iron-works in front of Sor. Casares, Boca del Riachuelo. 1m-n13

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**Drawing-room and Bedroom,**

Suitable for Commercial Gentlemen, to be had at No. 247 Calle Peru.

55 d8, 3p

---

**To Let,**

Three or four rooms in the Calle del Parque, No. 77; the family who got them till now having left for the Camp.

52 3p. d8

---

**To Let—Furnished Apartments.**

A fine Sala, with Bedroom, adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.

CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258

57 1 m. d. 8.

---

**Apartments.**

Wanted by an English Gentleman two rooms in a respectable house. References given and required.

Address stating terms and other particulars to X Standard office.

29 3p d4

---

**To Let.**

In Belgrano, Calle Lavalle corner of Calle La Paz, a splendid house with five rooms all newly papered, kitchen, offices, &c.; also excellent water and quinta with plenty of fruit. For further particulars apply at the store of la Estrella, Calle Real Belgrano.

55 8p d7

---

**Land.**

On Sale or to Rent 2 leagues from Villa Mercedes, containing 2000 yards front and 6000 deep, a good house and quinta, excellent grass and water. Also a good house and garden in the Villa Mercedes. Apply Reconquista No. 46.

34 3p d6

---

**To Rent.**

An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep.

For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

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**To Let,**

A nice house in the suburbs, Calle de Santiago del Estero No. 322, between Comercio and San Juan, with 6 rooms, kitchen, well of good water, necessary, &c., and some fruit trees. The key be found at the almacen, corner of San Juan and Santiago del Estero. For terms, &c., apply at Calle Venezuela No. 14, d 2, 6p

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**Furnished Apartments (Central).**

394 Calle Rivadavia 394.

At the above house Furnished Apartments well lighted, &c., can always be had for single Gentlemen or Ladies, with attendance if required.

37 2m d6

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**Offices to Let,**

Several large rooms with gas, in suite or separate, situated within one square of the Foreign Club, and one square and a half from the Bolsa. Apply at Calle Piedad 108.

19 3p d4,

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**To Let,**

The house that Mr. Tennent the engineer formerly occupied, situated close to the Tres Esquinas; the principal rooms are papered, with boarded floors; everything is in the best condition; there is a garden and every other convenience for a family.

Any person wishing to see it may apply at the Barraca at the side; it to rent it, apply 145 Calle Cangallo.

d2, 6p

---

**Camp.**

To be rented from one to four leagues of splendid camp for sheep and cattle, in the Province of Santa Fé, 14 leagues from Rosario and 9 from the coast of the river Paraná. For further information apply to Arning and Hutz, Calle Piedad No. 36.

28 d4 3p

---

**To be Sold,**

The contents and good-will of an English Boarding House doing a good business in town, the reason of parting with the business being ill health of the present proprietor. For particulars address O Z, Standard office. Any application will be immediately attended to.

22 3p, d4

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**On Sale.**

A large Building, Calle Chacabuco.

Two Houses, 8½ varas front, and 70 deep, Calle de Corrientes.

Two leagues of first class Camps, in the province of Santa-Fé, department of San Geronimo. Good grass, permanent water, and about three-quarters of a league is covered with woods.

Five Suertes in the Banda Oriental, near the Colonia, with buildings.

1 league of Camp in Las Flores, cheap.

An Estancias in Entre-Rios, 1½ leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, mares, etc. Good buildings and chacra.

A large Estancia in Cordova, with cattle and buildings.

An Estancia, ½ league, in Partido del Monte.

Various camps to rent.

Wanted, a central House, for a family.

An Estancia, with cattle and buildings this side of the Salado River.

2 leagues of Camp in the Salto, 4 to 6000 head of cattle for Matadero and Saladero.

Wanted from 49 to 90,000 hard dollars to lend, with guarantee of public stocks.

Money given on mortgage.

Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.

Office of D. Alejandro Cornac, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martin (altos) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4.

d1, X.

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**Selling Off at Cost.**

**English and American Novels, Prize and Gift Books, juveniles etc. Calle del Perú 45.**

11 9p 3d.

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**Camps.**

To be rented in lots of ¼ league, some splendid land 35 lea from town, the rent for a puesto one flock of sheep is $3500 m/c. The camps adjoin Mr. Kean's, three leagues from the Salado, in the Partido 25 de Mayo. The land belongs to Don Justo Pereda. For further particulars apply at 257 Calle Belgrano; or on the Estancia to S. Staples.

36 16p d7

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**AUCTION SALE,**

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

Of the Mechanical Steam Sawing Machine,

Situated at the Retiro (Plaza Marte,)

By order of their owners, Messrs. Landois & Co.

On Monday the 12th inst. at 11 a.m. will be sold first all the stock on hand consisting of doors and windows, pine, oak, urunday, quebracho, &c. Wheels, frames, flouring boards and others.

The machinery all complete, ready to work with a lease for three years and moderate rent, in one lot. It being a good investment for capital.

---

**AUCTION.**

By B. BALCARCE & CO.

To be sold on 23rd of December by auction a piece of land with ranchos situated in calle Posos, between Venezuela and Belgrano, belonging to Josefa Esciza and Estanislas Correa, her son, by order of the Señor Juez of Primera Instancia, Dr. Dn. Miguel Garcia Fernandez. It will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, and contains ten yards in front towards the west and forty-eight in depth to the east, four brick rooms (thatched roofs and one with a brick roof), seven fruit trees, and all fenced in. It has been valued at $29,700, and will not be sold for less than two-thirds of what it has been valued at.

For further particulars apply at the office of Señor Malmierca.

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**AUCTION**

BY BALBIN & PLOWES.

On Friday, 9th December, at Three o'Clock in the evening will be sold by auction at the Plaza 25 de Mayo, at the large archway of the Recoba, the beautiful Stallion Alasan, called Colonel, for cash.

This beautiful horse is of pure blood (English); his father is the celebrated Voivode, and his mother Lady Avon; he was brought to Montevideo in the steamer Una from Liverpool.

This horse, sent here from Montevideo on account of the political state of affairs, offers a brilliant opportunity to those who wish to possess so noble an animal. 9p, d1

---

**Just Received ex "Paraguay,"**

A fresh selection of

**DRAPERY GOODS.**

Well worthy the attention of those residing in the Camp, including almost every article necessary for Camp use, with an immense stock of

*Boys' Youths' and Men's*

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**

*HIBERNIAN HOUSE,*

64, 66, and 68 Piedad.

n9 1md w

---

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**

**SIGHT DRAFTS.**

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.

*No. 104 Calle de San Martin,*

On the following places:—

LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,
Cadiz
Bayonne,

Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.

104—Calle San Martin—104.

20 d3 x.

---

**Lost,**

A Scotch terrier bitch arrived per S. S. Uruguay well known to the passengers, answers to the name of "Nettle."

Whoever will deliver her at 194 Calle Parque will be liberally rewarded.

33 6p d6

---

**Notice.**

The undersigned beg to announce that they have opened a General Brokers Office, Calle Moreno 68.

THOMSON & BONORINO.

26 d4 3p.

---

**Information Wanted.**

If this should meet the eye of James O'Brian, from Westmeath, he is requested to communicate with his Sister without delay. Letters to the care of Sr. Sylvesteo, Villa Mercedes.

41 3p 1w, d7

---

**Buenos Ayres Cricket Club.**

Notice is hereby given to the members of this Club, and to all lovers of the game, that a match will be played on the new ground at Palermo on Thursday the 8th instant, between the Eleven of H. M. S. Bombay and eleven of the above-named Club. Wickets will be pitched punctually at half-past 10 o'clock a.m.—thus allowing members and others to avail themselves of the train which leaves the 25 de Mayo station at 10 a.m. By order,

REGINALD COOPER, Hon. Sec.

---

**Sheep for Sale in Entre Rios,**

For sale from 2 to 2500 best Mestiza Sheep in Entre Rios, Departamento de Gualeguaychú. The wool can be seen at Mr. Luis Sempken's Barraca Defensa. Apply 25 and 27 Calle Defensa.

31 1m d6

### glish Carpenters.

—Calle de la Esmeralda—92

We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.

JOHN COBBY.
JOHN J. DOWNING.

N.B.—Camp orders will be attended too with the greatest possible care.

3m o1.

### NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs, Arthur Guinness, son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.

BARRY & WALKER.
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin,
6th May 1864.

"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.

(Signed)
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & Co."

1 m s 3.

### 67 Calle San Martin (altos),

Front of the Bolsa.

*Camps, Houses, Public Funds, Mortgages, &c.*

D. Alejandro Cornac, exchange broker, advises the public and his friends that he has opened his office at No. 67 (altos) calle San Martin, in front of the Bolsa, where all transactions of business will be undertaken, respecting camps, houses, public funds, mortgages &c,

Office hours from 9 in the morning, until 4 in the evening. n30 m

### Tetley's XX Bitter Beer,

In kilderkins, on sale at No. 20 Calle Chacabuco. n 16, 1 m

### Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

### Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1861.
j5,1m JOHN BEST & BROS.

### OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY. Limited,

87 Reconquista.

This Company having become bound by the laws of concession, and by the contract entered into in accordance with the same between his Excellency the President of the Republic and Mr. William Wheelwright, to pay to the shareholders an interest of seven per cent per annum upon the moneys paid in during the construction of the road; and Messrs. Brassy, Wythes, and Wheelwright, contractors of the works, having by their agreement with the Company assumed this obligation: notice is hereby given that said interest, calculated up to the 31 st. December, 1864, will be payable at this office from the 1st of January, 1865, forward.

Buenos-Ayres, Nov. 30, 1864.
DANIEL GOWLAND.
16 9p, d4.

### IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

JUST RECEIVED ex "THYRA" & "PARAGUAY,"
An immense assortment of Men's and Boys'
READY MADE CLOTHING
Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials.

T. FALLON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

n 6 x.

### THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
**Barbour, Barclay, and Co**
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
s. 20.

# CIGARS.

## E. RATHJE,

60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
***Fresh arrivals every month.***
s 21, x

### ICE,
### ICE,
### ICE,

For sale, by wholesale, in the Steam Distillery, Plaza 11 de Setiembre and at the following places:

Botica y Droguería Demarchi, Calle Defensa No. 159, 161,

Almacen de Marius Granier, Calle Piedad No. 13, esquina San Martin.

Almacen de German Scheiner, Calle Peru No. 81.

Almacen de Boggero, Calle Piedad, esquina Libertad.

Confiteria del Aguila, Calle Florida No. 92.

Confiteria del Globo, Calle Florida, esquina Tucuman.

Confiteria de la Victoria, Calle Victoria, No. 100.

Café del Plata, Calle Rivadavia.

Café de la Armonia, Calle Cangallo.

Café de la Amistad, Calle de Julio.

n 8, 1 m

### IMPORTANT TO SHEEP FARMERS.

The undersigned begs to notify all Persons interested in wool-growing that he has just received a fresh supply of that celebrated and popular remedy, the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH, the only safe and effectual cure for the Scab in Sheep ever used in this country

The immense demand for this article last year by all the principal estancieros, native and foreign, is sufficient recommendation of its efficacy.

The exportation from the United States to Australia alone amounted last year to twenty-five thousand pounds.

No true Sheepfarmer will be without this important remedy, which will ensure him long and full fleeces.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the General Agency, Messrs. Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa.

CHAS. S. BOWERS, Sole Agent.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES,
Is now replete with an unequalled variety of
NEW GOODS,
Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles
[specially suited to the wants of
CAMP PURCHASERS,
61 CORRIENTES 61

1m o19

### A LOS ESTANCIEROS.

**Cercos de hierro** para rodeos, potreros, corrales, chacras etc.

**Corrales portátilas** con postes de hierro y tablas.

**Mojones** de hierro.

**Bebederos** de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.

**Piletas** de hiero batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.

**Maquinas** de estirar alambre.

**Maquinas** de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

**Maquinas** de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.

En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

### Cotton Seed for the Million

Fresh Cotton Seed to supply the whole Argentine Republic on hand at the STANDARD office. Parties requiring seed should apply without delay, as it is going fast, and now is the season for sowing.

74 Calle Belgrano. o 26 15p

### To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb

Table d'Hote on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 26.

### Rams for Sale.

Offsprings of *pure* Negrette and Rambouillet fathers: at the Estancia of L. de Chapeaurouge, partido de San Antonio de Arceo.

35 1m d6

### Sheep for Sale.

Within three leagues of the Capilla del Señor, 1500 primo Mestizas.

Application to be made to Mr. Michael Duggan, Once Setiembre.

36 15 d6

# SAVINGS BANK.

# BANK MAUA AND CO.

## No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,

BUENOS AYRES.

*The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.*

*The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.*

*The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount*

*These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.*

*The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m till Three p.m on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.*

*The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.*

*The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.*

*The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.*

*The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.*

*Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.*

*P p. Mauá and Co.*
*WILLIAM LESLIE*

### CONDITIONS.

*First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.*

*Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.*

*Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.*

*Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.*

*Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.*

# RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

### NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class | £35. |
| 2nd ,, | £25. |
| 3rd ,, | £16. |

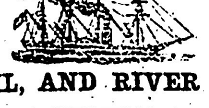
Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class | £65. |
| 2nd ,, | £45. |
| 3rd ,, | £30. |

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stowardess.

The URUGUAY will sail on the 3rd of December.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.



### LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janiero, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

| | Tons Register. | Captain. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HERSCHEL | .. 1525 | Middleton | on December 10. |
| NEWTON | .. 1171 | Bogart | To follow. |
| PTOLEMY | .. 1171 | — | |
| HALLEY | .. 1525 | — | |
| GALILEO, | .. 1525 | Russell, | |
| KEPLER | .. 1499 | Carroll, | |
| MEMNON | .. 1209 | Johnson | |

The HERSCHEL is now in this port, and cargo and specie will be taken (by special agreement), if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, and in Buenos Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
6p. n03 Calle San Martin, No. 56.

### MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosaria for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santjago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pavon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Pavon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

n 16 x

# ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

## ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.

25 and 27......Calle Defensa......25 and 27.

n 26 1 m

### PARA EL 25 DE MAYO

Sale los dias—2-10-18-26.

Regresa los dias—6-14-22-28

Las salidas son de la Estacion Moreno.

AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 189.
Empresarios,
SABORIDO Y GARCIA.

8 4 x.

### Nuevas Mensagerias Nacionales.

Office Removed to
223—*CALLE VICTORIA*—223.

Leaves for Pillar every day.
,, Capilla del Senor every day.
,, San Antonio de Aceco, all uneven days.
,, Zarate, all even days.
,, Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.
Returns from Pillar every day.
,, Capilla, every day.
,, San Antonio, all even days.
,, Zarate, all uneven days.
,, Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners,
MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

### PETER A. GARTLAND'S

*Photographic Art Gallery,*

145—CALLE DEFENSA—345

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the superiority of the pictures produced in his establishment. Photographs of every size, from the small picture intended for lockets to the full size of life, finished in India ink, black or colored crayon, water color or oil. Photographs taken from old Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes at twenty per cent cheaper than any other establishment in the city, and warranted perfect in every particular. *Cartes-de-visite* beautifully colored only $100 a dozen.

Don't forget the number—
345—Calle Defensa—345

1m d2

### Commercial Notice.

The undersigned notifies the public that from to-day they have established a branch house at Calle Tucuman No. 77, between San Martin and Florida, of their house in Montevideo, under the firm of Auguste Despony and Co., to buy produce and bills on Europe.

Mr. J. J. M'Lieste remains sole manager of said branch with the firm of the house.

B. Ayres, Dec. 1st, 1864.

AUGUSTE DESPONY.
J. J. M. LIESTE.

d 2, 15p.

### Notice !!!

The undersigned respectfully requests all persons indebted to him from his former establishment 102 Calle de la Piedad, to call and settle their accounts as soon as posible at his new establishment 61 Calle Reconquista.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 4864.

JAMES HASTINGS.

2, d2 6p

### Works of Mr. J. M. Larsen.

On sale at Morta's book-store, opposite the College, No. 45 calle Bolivar.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horace's Ars Poetica, in Spanish, with notes, 2nd edition | $ 5 |
| Horace's Ars Poetica, in Latin prose, with introduction and notes | 10 |
| Cicero Pro Milone in the Latin text | 10 |
| Odes of Horace, 1st book, Latin and Spanish prose | 10 |
| Odes of Horace (with life) 1st book, in Spanish | 10 |
| Æneid of Virgil, 1st book, in Latin and Spanish prose, 2nd edition | 10 |
| Æneid of Virgil, 2nd book, in Latin and Spanish prose, with introduction and notes | 10 |
| Æneid of Virgil, 2nd book, version in Spanish | 5 |
| Æneid of Virgil, 3rd book, in Spanish and Latin prose, with notes | 10 |
| Pocket Mythology | 5 |
| The Templars, a philosophical novel taken from the German, 2nd edition | 10 |
| Longinus, treatise On the Sublime, taken from the Greek, with all fragments, and life of the author | 15 |
| Elements of Ancient History, for use of schools, in card 1 vol. | 15 |

n8 1m.

### Rats! Rats! Rats!

Those who have their houses infested with these vermin should use "the Phosphoric Paste." The best preparation ever invented for killing rats and mice. Sold only by FERNANDO GUERRI, Calle Piedad No. 145, 147, 149. 15p N24.

### ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA.

Director, Mr. PONGERARD, of the University College of London.

First-rate Commercial education.

Nothing but French and English spoken.

N.B—Spacious grounds and beautiful quinta, at the foot of the Calle Buen Orden hill, in view of the English Hospital. n 8 x

### Watches and Jewellery.

F. GROETING,
62—CALLE RIVADAVIA—62

Has always on hand a fine and splendid assortment of

Watches, lever and horizontal.

Clocks of all descriptions.

Gentlemen's chains of plain and colored gold, Pins, Sleeve-buttons, Watch-keys.

Rings with or without Diamonds, &c., &c.

Sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings; Half-sets, single Bracelets, Brooches and Eardrops, Crosses, Lockets and Neck-chains.

Ladies' Watch-chains and Keys &c.

Gold Pencil-cases and Penholders, &c.

Particular attention is called to the great variety of Gold Chains (for ladies and gentlemen) at moderate prices. All kind of repairs well attended to and promptly executed.

3m, o25

### SCREW & PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,
Marine Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors,
27 LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planting and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery every Port in South America.

### Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayes and the River Plate,

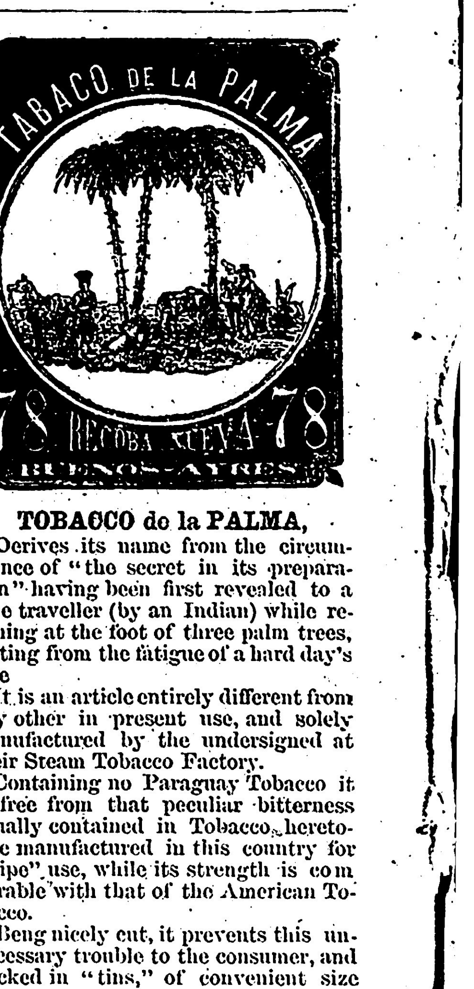
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
J1. 1m

### TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS
Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices at
THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER

### Just Received.

A large assortment of portable Crimean beds, highly suited for camp and travelling purposes at J. Underwood's, Calle Potosi No. 89. n24 1m



### TOBACCO do la PALMA,

Derives its name from the circumstance of "the secret in its preparation" having been first revealed to a lone traveller (by an Indian) while reclining at the foot of three palm trees, resting from the fatigue of a hard day's ride

It is an article entirely different from any other in present use, and solely manufactured by the undersigned at their Steam Tobacco Factory.

Containing no Paraguay Tobacco it is free from that peculiar bitterness usually contained in Tobacco, heretofore manufactured in this country for "pipe" use, while its strength is comparable with that of the American Tobacco.

Beng nicely cut, it prevents this unnecessary trouble to the consumer, and packed in "tins," of convenient size with adjustable covers, there is less to fear from drying than with other Tobaccos.

Owing to the high price of American Tobacco we consider this as an excellent substitute, and would particularly call the attention of those residing in the camp to the economy and advantage to be derived in the purchase of this article.

In consequence of the numerous applications made for this Tobacco, in "packages," the manufacturers have concluded arrangements whereby, in the future, they will be able to dispatch packages of 1 lb. each.

At the manufactory will also be found Tobacco-fuerte-colorado picado para cigarillos, nicely enclosed in packages of ½ lb. each; an excellent and convenient article for camp use.

Tobacco Frances of the best quality and at an exceedingly low price.

Having also the best and most convenient machinery in town for the cutting of Tobacco Negro, those who require large quantities cut with quick despatch and well done will find it decidedly to their advantage to patronize this Establishment.

The "Tobacco de la Palma" can also be obtained at the following well known places, viz.:

Mesirs. Barry & Walker, corner of Calle Defensa y Moreno.
Muir & Urie, Nos 162 Calle Defensa.
Claypole Brothers, 23 " "
George Anderson, 53 " "
Adolphus Wilkinson, Plaza Once de Setiembre.
Thos. Nuttall, corner of Calle 25 de Mayo y Cuyo.

KEYSER & CO.
No. 78 Recoba Nueva.
6p, d4

### WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,

Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
W&D, Aug 25, 1 y

"THE STANDARD"—Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

## TWO WOMEN JUMPING FROM A TRAIN AT FULL SPEED.

A melancholy accident, attended with suspicious circumstances, took place the other night, a little to the east of Cupar, on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee branch of the North British Railway. A young woman, named Janet Lamb, belonging to Cupar, who, we understand, had been in service in Edinburgh, was coming home by the last train on Monday night, and had with her a female companion, named M'Laren, who was to stay with her a few days. The only other person in the carriage with them was a young man, who, it is said, was the worse for drink. On arriving at Cupar station, Lamb and the girl M'Laren seem to have sat still, and instead of coming out, as they intended, they went on as if going to the next station. They had not gone far, however, when, from some cause or other not yet satisfactorily cleared up, they opened the door of the carriage and madly rushed out while the train was running at full speed. The girl M'Laren jumped out first, almost opposite the farm of Thomaston, and was sent spinning down the embankment of the railway, but happily she escaped unhurt. Lamb followed immediately after her, lighting with her face upon the iron mile-post, which knocked out some of her teeth, broke her jaw, and otherwise so severely injured her that death was instantaneous. One explanation of the accident is that, as the last train does not stop at Springfield, Lamb had mistaken Cupar Station for it, and that after passing the latter she recognised that it was Cupar by the lights, and resolved—she and her companion together—to jump out. The girl M'Laren adds that the carriage-lamp had gone out, and that the man who was their fellow-traveller, and who is stated to have been the worse for drink, was molesting them in some way—leaving the inference to be drawn that they both rushed out of the carriage to prevent him taking liberties with them. After receiving her account of how the affair happened, Chief Constable Bremner immediately dispatched two officers in search of the man. The officers about six o'clock next morning discovered the man wandering in the streets of St. Andrew's. They charged him with the assault, and brought him into Cupar, where, after being examined before the sheriff, he was committed to prison for further inquiry.

## FLORENCE GOSSIP.

"An Attaché Unattached" writes from Florence:—"Every one reviles the treaty of the 15th of September, but looks upon the project of law for the removal of the capital to Florence as an accomplished fact. The growing impression, however, is that the treaty was not so much intended for a menace to the temporal power of the Pope as a solvent to the supposed Holy Alliance of the North. Austria is acting with admirable policy in affecting to have no objection to the convention, but everybody in Austria and in Italy, whose eyes are not in the back of his head, firmly believes that there will be another Franco-Italian war against Austria before the time fixed for the evacuation of Rome. The cabinet of Vienna hope by diplomacy to postpone this war to 1866—and what then? Will Russia, will Prussia, sustain her in a war at the Quadrilateral? What of England's 'interests in the Adriatic?' I fear Austria as little relies on Prince Gortschakoff as on M. Von Bismarck, and on M. Von Bismarck as on Lord Russell. But the next war will begin where the last ended, at the Quadrilateral, which has been immensely strengthened; and the Austrian army, barely beaten at Magenta and Solferino, has immensely improved in armament and discipline since. Another curious consideration touching the convention is that it does not appear to alarm the government of Rome in the least. The Catholic party in France, Germany, England, stigmatise it as an act of anti-Christ; but Pope Pius and Cardinal Antonelli remain perfectly serene and impassible. There is not even a sign as yet of the opinion of the Roman Sovereign. What can be the meaning of this? No one here has the least idea. But there are signs that the French Government is still pursuing its old plan of an Italian Confederation; and that if King Victor Emmanuel is to get Venetia as prize of war, he will be told that he must drop Naples, which, indeed he at present holds, no matter what you may hear said to the contrary, only by brute force. Certain it is that the Muratists have taken quite a new fit of activity since the conclusion of the convention. While there was a chance that the Princess Anna might be married to Prince Humbert, and so become one day Queen of Italy, the Prince, her father, was willing to compromise his claims for a sum of money, asserted to be due out of the Royal domain, to King Joachim. But since the convention has been concluded his agents have received instructions to renew their operations. An active canvass, not without result, is proceeding among the higher and commercial classes in Naples and Sicily; and it is mentioned, I believe quite truly, that his Majesty that is to be if the Fates prove propitious, has actually assumed the arms and liveries of the kingdom of Naples, and is so received at the French Court.

"Much vexation is felt here at the way in which Prince Humbert was received in England. It is stated on good authority that when he arrived in London he expressed to Lord Palmerston a wish to go to Scotland, naturally expecting that the hint would be sufficient to produce an invitation to Balmoral. But no invitation came. His Royal Highness was advised not to cross the border. It seems the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town during his stay, and remained for two days, but did not feel called upon to pay any attention, even a visit, to the Italian heir apparent. As the Prince of Wales went out of his way to visit General Garibaldi, who was at the moment an attainted rebel, unacknowledged by the King's embassy in London, the conduct of the rest of the Royal family to the son of Victor Emmanuel is felt to be the more peculiarly offensive. But this is not all. Lord Palmerston asked the Prince to dinner. His Royal Highness and suite arrived, according to the usage, some ten minutes late, that so his noble host might have all his guests duly assembled, in the way that it is usual to receive a prince of the blood. To his surprise and the wrath of the Royal suite, there was no preparation of the sort at Cambridge-house.

"The nomination of Count Mensdorff-Pouilly to succeed Count Rechberg is generally treated as a nomination in the view of an Austro-French policy, inasmuch as Count Mensdorff is the son of a French general, and is said to have carried back from Paris, where he went with the Archduke Maximilian, very favourable impressions of the character of the Emperor Napoleon. Why not treat it as a nomination in the interest of an Anglo-Austrian policy? For Count Mensdorff is a first cousin of Queen Victoria, is very much admired and favoured at the English Court, and has always avowed a great admiration for English institutions. But one theory is just as true and untrue as the other. Count Mensdorff is above and before all a good Austrian; and if he be supposed to favour peace with France, it is also to be remembered that he is by profession a soldier, and that he is also a brave and distinguished soldier. He won the Cross of Maria Theresa by his personal gallantry at Comorn, and that cross is the highest distinction of a purely military character in Europe."

## A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

A ludicrous and awkward incident has, we are informed, says a local contemporary, occurred recently in Belfast. A gentleman resident among us, of considerable academic attainments and position, undertook an extensive Continental tour this summer, and found himself, in the course of it, in a Siberian town among the Ural Mountains, where he became the guest of a Russian trader. The host exhibited, to the admiration of his visitor, a boulder of niphrite—a stone very extensively used for ornamental purposes—weighing about 400lbs. avoirdupois. In the course of the conversation, the traveller expressed an opinion that it was worth at least 6,000 roubles, or between £800 and £900 sterling. The trader, imperfectly understanding his guest, whether through the latter's incomplete command of the Russian tongue, or through the effects upon himself of his own hospitality, seems, from what followed, to have mistaken for a bid what was merely a valuation. The traveller bent his steps homeward shortly afterwards, thinking no more of the matter. To his great surprise, a few days after his return, the porters of the Belfast Custom-house deposited at his door an enormous and carefully-packed mass, shaped something like a puncheon of liquor, which they pushed through the streets on rollers. The astonished recipient, on peering beneath the outer wrapping of the package, found that the inner envelopes were sealed with the imperial arms of Russia. With a salutary dread of "Greek presents," he determined to have nothing to do with it, and sent it back to the Custom-house, there to remain until he should obtain some explanation of the extraordinary arrival. He had not long to wait. A day or two after, a letter was delivered to him from Russia, informing him that the niphrite which he had purchased was on its way to Ireland; and requesting him, through English agents, who were named, to send payment for it at the reduced price of 5,000 roubles—rather more than £700—at the ordinary rates of exchange. Our townsman—in comparison with whose embarrassment that of the gentleman who won an elephant in the lottery was slight and easily borne—of course declines to consider himself the purchaser, to receive the niphrite, or to pay the price for it. The package still remains, we believe, in the Custom-house, and is to be opened in the presence of witnesses, in order to be identified previously to its being sent back to the somewhat precipitate trader, whose anxiety to make a bargain has led him too hastily to assume and act upon the assumption that one had been made.

## A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

Considerable excitement was caused at Parkgate, near Rotherham, last week, under the following rather curious circumstances:—

There resides at Parkgate a man named William Drake, a workman at the Parkgate Ironworks, whose wife absconded some time ago with another man, taking a quantity of her husband's property. The husband became enamoured of a married woman, named Eliza Dickinson (a woman about the same number of summers as himself), and they have since that time until Saturday lived as man and wife. It appears that for some weeks past Drake and his duck have kept a lodger, named Richard Morton. Drake, as was his custom, left home for Rotherham on Saturday evening, where he met his paramour in High-street, transacting, as he thought, her marketing. Much to his surprise, on his return home, he found that she and Morton, the lodger, had stripped the house of a large number of things, consisting chiefly of wearing apparel and bed-clothes, and fled. Information was given to the police, and after some little trouble the "absquatulated" pair were traced to Wakefield, where they were on Sunday apprehended with the property in their possession. When Drake and the woman confronted each other at Wakefield he called her his wife, whereupon she said, "No, I am not your wife: your wife's gone away with another man, and my husband has gone away with another woman, and you and I are not married."

## M. JULES FAVRE AND THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.

The following curious passage occurs in a pamphlet by M. Boggio, member of the Italian Parliament. M. Boggio says:—"In June in the present year I happened one day to complain to M. Jules Favre, the famous champion of Italy in the French Chamber, of the constant refusal of Napoleon to evacuate Rome. 'Would to Heaven,' he cried, 'that he did so to-morrow?' I, of course, thanked him in the warmest manner. 'You owe me no thanks,' he said; 'it is not for you I wish it.' 'What! Not for us?' 'I mean that it is for the whole of France and for my party, that I would have Napoleon III. evacuate Rome this very day.' 'I really don't understand you.' 'My dear friend, if he evacuated Rome to-day he would not be Emperor to-morrow. Have you ever been to our churches? If so, have you remarked how in every one of them there is a box for the Peter's pence? Have you considered that each month France gives, as her offering to St. Peter, hundreds of thousands—nay, millions of francs? Have you reflected on the immense sums made up of private donations, from the rich and noble lady of the Faubourg St. Germain—indeed, I should begin with the Empress herself—who gives her superfluity, down to the poor creature who goes without her dish of coffee and her pinch of snuff to pay tribute to the Pope? If you have thought of all that, you must have understood that there is no government in France that could abandon Rome and the Pope to Italy without signing at the same time its own ruin.' 'But,' I timidly asked, 'how comes this from you, Jules Favre—you who in the Legislative body have with so much talent and with such marvellous powers of speech defended the right of the Italians to Rome. If you were minister—' 'If I were minister!' observed archly the great advocate; 'you have reason to rejoice that I am not minister if you would insist upon my demanding the surrender of Rome to the Italians.' Now, I ask (concludes M. Boggio), will Napoleon III. be disposed to do for us what M. Jules Favre himself would not venture to do were he minister?"

## MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AND LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES AT SEA.

One of the most painful and heartrending incidents which have transpired during the late gale was witnessed by the crew of the brig Sovereign, Captain Jackson, on its passage from Wyborg to West Hartlepool. The Sovereign arrived at West Hartlepool on Friday night, and the captain reports that on Thursday, while his vessel was some distance from Hartlepool, he was steering the ship in a heavy gale from the eastward, and about half-past eleven in the morning he was suddenly startled by a voice calling out, "Brig ahoy." He called out to the man on watch to know where it proceeded from, and for a few moments they could not perceive any one, but looking behind they discovered a small "dingey," or ship's boat, with seven men and a boy in it. One of them had a small flag on a stick, waving it as a signal of distress, and beckoning them to turn the vessel round. All hands were called on deck, and the ship's course was speedily altered, and in a short time the vessel was close to the poor fellows, who were being tossed about in their little craft in the momentary expectation of being swamped. On nearing them it was seen that the occupants of the boat were sailors, and one, who was taken for the captain, was steering the boat with an oar. They appeared to be quite exhausted, as though shipwrecked on the previous day, and had been fighting between life and death with the surging waves, without food or water, in fact there was nothing in the boat but one oar and a life-buoy. A line was immediately hove to the boat, and it was eagerly caught by the men, and with it they hauled themselves up to the side of the ship. One of the men in the boat caught hold of the chain fastenings of the rigging for the purpose of keeping the boat close to the ship, but a heavy sea caught the vessel, and pitching it aside lifted the man out of the boat. On the man finding himself being raised up, he let go, and fell into the boat at the foremost part of it with his feet, his head going over into the water. On his companions seeing his danger they sprang forward to keep him in the boat. In doing so, they upset their little craft, and the whole of them were pitched into the sea and drowned.

## CAN A WOMAN MARRY HER HUSBAND'S HALF BROTHER?

In the London Sheriffs' Court Mr. Buddon sued a Mrs. Elizabeth English for rent, and when the case was called on the defendant stepped into the box.

His Honour: How do you make out this case, plaintiff?

Plaintiff: She occupied rooms in my house, and has not paid me the whole rent.

Defendant: I am a married woman.

Plaintiff: No, she is not. She has married two brothers, and therefore the second marriage is void.

His Honour: That would be so, Mrs. English. You see by the English law you are forbidden to marry your first husband's brother.

Defendant: I was lawfully and regularly married to him.

Plaintiff: Were you married to him abroad?

Defendant: Oh, dear no! We were married in England.

Plaintiff: Then the marriage is not recognised here.

Defendant: My second husband was not exactly my first husband's brother, but more like a brother-in-law (laughter).

His Honour: Well, perhaps there might not be much objection to that.

Plaintiff: But the husbands were not brothers-in-law. As I am informed they were of the same name, and brothers.

His Honour: Well, let us see. Now, Mrs. English, what was the name of your first husband?

Defendant: Robert Hall English, and he died in 1850.

His Honour: And what was the name of the second husband?

Defendant: James English. I married him in June, 1863.

His Honour: Well, were they brothers?

Defendant: No, they were like brothers-in-law.

His Honour: How was that?

Defendant: Old Mr. English, the father, was twice married; and his first wife bore him my first husband—his second wife my second husband.

This answer caused no little surprise, calculation, and argument in court.

His Honour: Then, you see, Mrs. English, that you have married two half brothers.

Defendant: Yes, I think that is it.

His Honour (considering): Well, I do not know—no, I do not think it will do, Mrs. English; but it really is a very nice question in common law: The question will be—Can a woman marry her first husband's half brother? In my opinion it is prohibited. It seems very hard, Mrs. English; but I am afraid you cannot set up your marriage as a defence to the action.

Defendant: I had no idea that the marriage was not a good one.

A young man here stepped forward, and said he was the son of the old gentleman, known as the second husband. He complained of the manner in which the plaintiff had gone on with the case, and, with some little warmth of temper, said that the old gentleman had never been seen, and yet plaintiff had the "blushing effrontery" to come forward, and say he had promised to pay the money.

His Honour: So far as the case has gone I have nothing to do with the old gentleman at all. The only matter for me to consider is whether defendant is married, and if such marriage is a good one. I do not think that in law a woman can marry her first husband's half brother, and so I am bound to decide that defendant cannot plead her marriage. However, as it does seem to be a hard case upon Mrs. English, who might have proved it was a good marriage, I will let the case stand over, so that the parties may come to some arrangement as to the mode of payment.

Verdict for plaintiff.

* * *

**A young lady** was told by a married lady that she had better precipitate herself off the Niagara Falls into the basin beneath than marry. The young lady replied, "I would, if I thought I could find a husband at the bottom."

## PROPOSAL IN THE SOUTH TO ARM THE SLAVES.

The following article, from the *Richmond Enquirer*, received by the last mail, and the letter of the Confederate Governor Allen, of Louisiana, which is appended, are attracting much attention throughout the States:—

The proposition to extend the Conscript Law to the slaves of the States was first formally advanced by the *Enquirer* in the issue of the 6th Oct. Since that time we have received many assurances of its popular favour, and none whatever of opposition to it. We learn that the planters in the extreme Southern States favour the proposition, and some have signified their readiness to free five, ten, or fifteen of their slaves if they will enter the army. The near approach of the time when Congress meets again, requires that expression be given to the sentiments of the country upon this important measure. We, therefore, earnestly invite its discussion, and open our columns to opponents as well as friends of the proposition. The result of the late elections is still in doubt, and whether Lincoln or M'Clellan will be elected, it is yet impossible to determine, but there is no uncertainty as to the question of carrying on the war. Whether Lincoln or M'Clellan be the next President, the voice, and the almost unanimous voice of that people is for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The duty of preparing to meet that issue will be before the approaching session of the Confederate Congress. That body will have before it, for consideration, the ways and means, as well of men as of money, for carrying on the war on our part. The war cry of the enemy, "No parley with rebellion in the field—no compromise with slavery in the adjustment," fully inform our people that, in plain vernacular, the whites of these States are to be subjugated to slavery, and their slaves reduced to the miserable condition of Yankee free negroes. This is the view of the people, among our enemies, and this will be the result of the war, whether ended by Lincoln or M'Clellan, if the people of these States permit themselves to be conquered. The conscription of the negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privileges of remaining in the States; this is no part of abolitionism, it is the exercise by the master of the unquestionable right of manumission; it is remunerating those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. The issues involved in this war are too exalted in their importance and character for us to permit them to be compromised by being degraded to a question of property. The liberty and freedom of ourselves and of our children, the nationality of our country, the right of enjoying any kind of property, the houses over our heads, and the very graves of our children and friends, are involved in the struggle. Failure makes slaves of all, white and black; robs all of property, real and personal; divides our lands among our conquerors, who will plough up the very graves of our dead as fertilised ground for making money. We have in our midst a half million of fighting material which is property—shall we use that property for the common cause? Justice and sound policy demand that we make freemen of those who fight for freedom. We conscript the master and we impress his horses, cattle, wheat, and every other property except slaves. This very exception is an imputation that this war is for slavery and not for freedom. There are those who doubt whether sound policy would trust negroes with arms. We are not of those who entertain any fears upon that subject. Drill and discipline make valuable soldiers of Russian serfs, and no negroes in these States are so ignorant and brutal as those serfs. Between service with the Confederacy and with the Yankees, between living among us, with their strong local attachments, and going among strangers, who are now openly buying and selling them to recruiting officers, our slaves will find no difficulty in choosing.

The subject addresses itself to the consideration of our people, at this particular time, with great force. The prospect of four more years of war are before our people; the enemy will not even "parley" with us without unconditional surrender, the fruits of which would be confiscation of all property, the deportation of whole communities, the degradation of the people, and the domination and tyranny of Yankee masters. If there are any reasons against extending the conscription to slaves, we should like to have them stated, but we are decidedly of opinion that the whole country will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day the next Congress will be called upon to provide for it by law.

## SCENE BETWEEN A MARQUIS AND A MAGISTRATE.

Zorella Stefano, organ player, of Saffron-hill, and a native of Parma, was charged, at the Marylebone Police-court, by the Marquis of Westmeath, with refusing to desist playing his organ and go away when desired to do so.

The marquis took his seat on the bench.

Mr. Yardley inquired of the prisoner if he understood the English language.

The prisoner said he only understood Italian.

Mr. Yardley: Then we must have an interpreter. This is an English court of justice, and it is necessary that the evidence should be conveyed intelligibly to him. It is only fair.

His worship again asked him if he was sure that he did not understand English.

Prisoner: No, me know Italian.

Mr. Yardley: Well, we will just hear the constable in the case.

John Coo[illegible] lice-sergeant, 8 S: About half-past twelve I wa[illegible] sing along Devonshire-place, when my attention was called by the marquis, who said he was annoyed by the playing of an organ in the street. I asked him where he lived, and he said at No. 39. When I got there the prisoner was playing three or four doors away from No. 39. I went with the marquis, and he gave him into my custody. When I took him he said he would go away. He said this two or three times. The marquis said, "You have had a chance before, and would not go. I shall lock you up now." The prisoner said to the marquis, "If you let me go I will go away at once."

The Marquis of Westmeath was then sworn, and gave his evidence from the bench. He said, I reside at 39, Devonshire-place.

Mr. Yardley: Have you any illness in your house?

The Marquis: No, oh no; but I was employed about my lawful business; and more than once this man has been playing one or two doors off. On a former day——

Mr. Yardley: Never mind about any former day. The prisoner is only charged with an offence alleged to have been committed to-day.

The Marquis: Well, then, to-day he was playing near my house, and I went through the hall and out at the front door. I told him to go away, and made signs to him. He made a scowl at me, and wheeled up two doors farther on. He went on playing for a considerable time. I went determined to look for a policeman. I found one and gave him into custody.

Cook was recalled, and, in reply to Mr. Yardley, said the prisoner was several houses away from that of the marquis. He wished to go away, and said he would if I would allow him.

Mr. Yardley: I hardly think that under the act he has committed the offence alleged against him. He did move away when you told him. He had no reason assigned for his being requested to desist. From the evidence of the officer the prisoner wanted to go away altogether. Even when you spoke to him he moved two houses away, and after this he volunteered to go. I think that, under these circumstances, there is not sufficient evidence to support the case. The prisoner must be discharged.

The Marquis: This is a most extraordinary construction upon the evidence.

Mr. Yardley (turning sharply round to the marquis): I am responsible for the decision I have given.

The Marquis: Will you allow me——

Mr. Yardley: No, I am not going to argue with you. I have given my decision, and I alone am responsible, as I have just said.

The Marquis: May I say——

Mr. Yardley: The case is at an end. Let me tell you I am here to administer justice, and I make no distinction between lords and commons.

The Marquis: Will you hear me?

Mr. Yardley: [illegible], I will [illegible].

The Marquis: I should wish to say a word.

Mr. Yardley: I cannot hear you. I have told you that for whatever is done I am responsible.

The Marquis: I can speak.

Mr. Yardley: I will not hear you. Let me tell you that I am astonished that a man of your rank and position should have ever made such an observation. You ought to have known better.

The Marquis was about to make another observation, when—

Mr. Yardley: I have told you that I am not going to argue with you. There is an end of the case.

Mr. Franklin (the chief usher): Step this way, your lordship, the case is over.

His lordship then retired.

* * *

**Slip of a Railway Embankment.**—Considerable alarm was created in Newcastle the other evening in consequence of the non-arrival of the northern mail train. Instead of arriving at 6.53 it only made its appearance at nine o'clock, when [illegible] cause of its delay was explained to be the slipping [illegible] embankment at Grant's House, about sixteen miles from Berwick. The heavy rainfall had undermined the base, and on the arrival of the mail it was at once stopped. Messengers were dispatched to Berwick, and the express train, which leaves Newcastle at 11.15, exchanged passengers; the mails being transferred from the mail to the express, which started for Newcastle, the mail returning to Edinburgh. The exchanging of passengers and mails necessarily occupied some considerable time, although the passengers were enabled to cross over the rails. Happily, nothing except the detention resulted.

## ADVENTURES OF A WEDDING WAISTCOAT.

In the Sheriffs' Court, London, the case of Stock v. the London General Omnibus Company was brought forward on Saturday. This was an action to recover £1 13s. 6d. damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the delay in the delivery of a certain parcel entrusted to the defendants for carriage. Plaintiff, upon being sworn, said: I bring this case forward entirely upon public grounds. The London General Omnibus Company have thought proper to enter into competition with the Parcels Delivery Company as public carriers, and to test the efficiency of their system it is necessary that your honour should hear me for a short time. I sent a parcel by the company's conveyance to my residence in New Cross-road, and instead of its being delivered in a short time I did not receive it for ten days. The company have displayed the greatest indifference in the matter, and I really think that the public ought to be protected.—A gentleman, who represented the company, in answer to his honour, said it was quite true the company had become public carriers. They were very sorry that this delay had occurred. The witness had offered the plaintiff an ample apology, and had offered to pay him the value of the parcel. The whole delay arose out of the mistake of the company's servant as to the number of the plaintiff's house.—Mr. Stock denied that there could have been any such mistake. The number was written very distinctly, and he was quite sure the company had treated the matter with great indifference. Plaintiff had been put to great expense in looking into the matter, and he had made three calls at the offices of the company.—His Honour (Mr. Commissioner Kerr): What was the parcel?—Plaintiff: A white waistcoat, which I required for a wedding. The value of it was 10s. 6d.—His Honour: You can only recover the value of the parcel.—Plaintiff: But I have been put to a great many expenses, and had to wait ten days.—His Honour: You were not bound to wait ten days. You were entitled to sue after the first day. I shall give you a verdict for the value of the parcel, but no other damages.—Verdict for the plaintiff for the actual value, with costs.

## A CONJURER ON SPIRITUALISM: A SCENE IN ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Professor Anderson, "The Wizard of the North," had his second "Anti-Spiritualistic Matinée," at St. James's Hall last week. The large hall was pretty well filled. The proceedings were commenced at a few minutes past two by the appearance of Miss Anderson, who at night performs the part of the Clairvoyante, and who rattled away for some ten minutes on the keys of a grand pianoforte, much to the satisfaction, apparently, of many occupants of the gallery. When she had concluded the curtain was drawn aside, and Mr. Anderson appeared ready to make a few introductory observations. At first he made his comments take a practical shape: he showed how table-rapping could be done, how a drum could be beaten, how a bell could be rung without being touched by human hands; and he complicated the matter by the old trick of forcing a pack of cards, and making the table, the drum, or the glass bell tell the colour of the suit and the number of the pips. So far well; but obviously by electricity, but not at all satisfactorily disposing of the question how tables are rapped when there cannot possibly be any electrical apparatus attached to them, as at a *séance* in one's own parlour. Mr. Anderson continued his address, and among other things said he had no ill feeling to the Davenport Brothers or Mr. Palmer, to whom he had, thirteen years ago, taught his first lesson in conjuring. He narrated a conversation which he said he had with Mr. Palmer recently at the Piccadilly entrance to the hall, and which, if correctly repeated, was equal to an admission by Mr. Palmer of the humbug of the whole affair. Then, very much to the surprise of Professor Anderson, and equally to the astonishment of an audience which was so far thoroughly with him, up jumped Mr. Palmer himself, and gave the gentleman on the platform the lie direct. He said the conversation as given by Mr. Anderson was entirely false. The professor appealed to Mr. Austin, the keeper of the ticket-office, who was present at the time, but Mr. Austin very wisely declined to have anything to say in the matter. Mr. Anderson having said that Mr. Palmer could make a statement, the latter attempted to do so, but was put down by the professor in a manner which the audience could hardly brook. However, the matter passed off without more ado, and the professor went on with a speech, which was remarkable for nothing but this interruption. He said he had not before challenged the Davenport Brothers; but he then gave a general challenge, to the effect that if they would come on that platform and let him tie them, he would bind them so that they could not get loose, and if they would throw the tambourines and other things about in the light as they did in the dark, he would give them £500. And he would do this at any time the Brothers or Mr. Palmer thought proper to name.

Now came on the stage Miss Lizzie Anderson, dressed in black cloth trousers and a loose black jacket, opening at the breast, and with slashed sleeves. In reply to Mr. Anderson's request, the audience chose to represent them on the stage nine gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Frank Buckland, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, and Mr. Willes, better known in sporting and literary circles as "Argus." The cabinet was brought forward from the back of the stage and placed a little way behind the footlights. Mr. Frank Buckland was chosen to bind Miss Anderson, which he did with very great care, but certainly not in the elaborate way in which the Brothers Davenport have been bound. The young lady was then lifted into the cabinet, the doors were shut, and in three minutes fifteen seconds the ropes were thrown out of the hole in the door, and immediately afterwards Miss Anderson appeared free. But the knots in the rope were not untied; Miss Anderson had wriggled out of them. Mr. Anderson's treasurer (Mr. Sutton) now appeared, and, as well as Miss Anderson, was tied in the cabinet by legs and arms with ropes which passed through holes in their seats. The doors were shut, and soon there came from musical instruments that had been placed near the performers a noise probably intended for music, and certainly as inharmonious as the cabinet concert of the Brothers Davenport. On the doors being opened the performers were found to be tied, but Mr. Sutton's ligatures had evidently been shifted. Then, on the closing of the doors, a hand was shown at the hole, and a tambourine and a drumstick were thrown at Mr. Sketchley. The performers were again exhibited bound; and finally they untied themselves and were once more free. Then Miss Lizzie Anderson tied herself inside the cabinet in four minutes forty-five seconds in such an elaborate way that it took Mr. Sketchley over three minutes to unbind her. This was, in truth, the cleverest part of the business, for she had her hands tied behind her and her legs literally wreathed with coils of rope, while her waist and wrists were joined to her ancles by ropes in the way convicts used to be shackled in irons. Mr. Anderson then announced that the performance was over, to be repeated at another time, when, if Sir R. Mayne would allow the attendance of an experienced officer from Scotland-yard, the release would be effected from handcuffs.

## STABBING BY A FARMER.

At the Court-house, Tadcaster, before the Rev. E. H. Brooksbank and Mr. T. Fairfax, Thomas Edward Matthews, of Bow Bridge, near Tadcaster, farmer, and the occupier of 250 acres of land, was charged with having cut and wounded George Lazenby, of Colton, blacksmith, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. The prisoner had been admitted to bail in heavy recognisances, the prosecutor not being able to appear before, owing to the serious nature of the injuries he had received. Mr. Lumley, of Wetherby, appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Brearly, of York, for the defence. On the 18th of October there was a sale by auction of turnips at the Wild Man Inn, at no great distance from the house of the prisoner. In the evening, after the sale, the prisoner and several other persons were in the parlour, when the prisoner made a bet that he could produce £500 that night. A good deal of "chaffing" took place, and some excitement was the result, when Matthews doubled his fist before a man named Simpson, but did not strike him. The prosecutor went into the room, and was in the act of sitting down, when the prisoner struck him with his fist, Lazenby not having spoken to any of the company. The landlord (Mr. H. Payne) said, "Let's turn him out; I won't have such work in my house," and he, assisted by the prosecutor and Solomon Simpson, turned the prisoner out, but did not use any unnecessary violence in doing so. They all returned and took their places in the parlour, and in a few minutes the prisoner also returned. He immediately threw himself upon the prosecutor, who cried out, "He's yacking something through my neck." In a very few moments he was seen to be covered in blood, and he charged the prisoner with having stabbed him. Matthews not merely denied the stabbing, but also that he had any knife in his possession. On the arrival of a police officer, however, he asked him to give up his knife, and Matthews then took out of his pocket a knife which was stained with blood. Mr. Ireland, of Tadcaster, surgeon, was sent for, and he found upon the prosecutor two wounds, one on the left cheek and the other on the left side of the neck. The latter was the most serious. It was at least four inches in length, and from its being near the large blood vessels, was a dangerous wound. All the soft parts of the neck were divided, and the windpipe was laid bare. Mr. Ireland was still attending the prosecutor. Mr. Brearly said he should reserve the defence of his client. The prisoner was then committed for trial at the assizes, but the magistrates said, on an application being made, that they would grant bail to the prisoner, himself in the sum of £100, and two securities in £200 each.

## HOW A FEDERAL PRISONER GOT EXCHANGED.

The *New York Tribune* says that Mr. E. H. Coates, in addressing a large and enthusiastic meeting in Union League Hall, stated that a relative of his, now living in Lancaster county, Penn., who has recently been paroled by the rebels, informed him that the Richmond authorities caused an examination to be made of all the Union prisoners in Richmond and Belle Isle, to get the sense of the soldiers on the great issues now before the people of the North, before they were removed to safer quarters or paroled. It appears that the night before the examination took place some of the prisoners got a hint of the dodge about to be practised by the M'Clellanites in Richmond, and were prepared. On the following morning an officer came round, and addressed the soldier about as follows:—"Well, Yank, how do you feel to-day?" "Not very well. I wish I was out of here." "I suppose you do; you would like to be home to vote for Lincoln next November, wouldn't you?" "No, sir. It is true I would like to be home to vote, but not for Lincoln. If it were not for him, I would not be here to-day." "And whom would you vote for pray, if not for Lincoln?" "I'd vote for 'Little Mac,' the man that would put a stop to this war at once, and settle the matter for ever." "What is your name, young man?" "R. C. W——, sir." "All right; I'll see if I can't have you paroled and sent home to your friends." The officer left, and, to the great joy of Mr. W., he was paroled next day, with other M'Clellanites; while those who were foolish enough to show their preference for Mr. Lincoln were removed farther South for safe-keeping. This young man is now zealously working for the election of Lincoln and Johnson; and unless the signs of the times deceive us wonderfully, they will be elected, despite the efforts of M'Clellan and his Richmond friends to defeat them.

## SINGULAR CASE OF BODY-SNATCHING IN ESSEX.

Extraordinary excitement has been caused in the village of Foxearth, Essex, by the surreptitious removal from the churchyard of that place of the remains of a gentleman recently interred there, Mr. Viall. It appears that early one morning last week a labourer was passing through the churchyard when he observed that Mr. Viall's grave had been rifled, the earth still remaining as it was thrown out, and the gravestone being broken into two or three pieces. A piece of candle, which had evidently been used to light the men in their operations, was left on the mutilated tomb. Mr. Viall had been buried in a brick grave, which had been covered in the same way with a large slab, the full size. This had been drawn or taken out and placed by the side, but as the grave had not been entirely uncovered at one end, the coffin had been tilted up and then lifted to the surface. From thence it was carried to the gate, and placed in a vehicle of some description; the tracks across the meadow clearly showed the marks of the wheels leading to the Sudbury-road. Nothing was heard in the night, either of the men who did the work, or of the wagon brought to convey the body away; but certain labourers in the parish of Otten Belchamp, who were going to their morning's employment, aver that they met a yellow painted vehicle, driving at a moderate pace towards Belchamp, on which were riding five or six men, but the men were so disguised as not to be recognisable by any of them. The man who first discovered the empty grave was in the gas-house at two o'clock in the morning, but heard nothing, probably owing to the strong wind blowing from the buildings. On the same morning, between seven and eight o'clock, as the sexton of Otten Belchamp was walking through the churchyard, he noticed a plank lying against the wall, partly encrusted with dirt, as if it had been for some considerable time imbedded in the earth. On making further investigation it was discovered that the grave in which Mrs. Viall had been buried had been opened in the night. The earth had been shovelled in carefully, and well pressed down, and the turf (which had been properly cut from the mound) was replaced exactly, and apparently by practised hands. All marks of the nocturnal visit had been obliterated as far as possible, and a casual glance at the spot would not have detected any recent displacement of the soil. But when Mrs. Viall was interred, for some reason or other, three planks were left in the ground, laid over the coffin. The men had evidently hurried from Foxearth churchyard to Otten Belchamp, and opened the grave where the wife had been buried, and placed the corpse of the husband there, but had inadvertently left out one of the planks, and finding out their mistake too late, had thrown it away against the churchyard wall. It was this plank that led to the discovery of the opening of the grave. The parochial authorities are of course angry at what has been done, and a reward of £20 has been offered for the discovery of these novel body-snatchers.

## CAPTAIN BURTON ON THE PEOPLE OF DAHOMEY.

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society last week, Captain R. F. Burton, late commissioner to Dahomey, read a paper entitled "Notes on Certain Matters connected with the Dahomans." He stated that the kingdom of Dahomey is one of eight purely negro empires. Among the others are Ashantee, which has lately been at war with our Gold Coast protectorate, and the kingdom, both of which are as inhuman in their worship as Dahomey. In the lake regions of Central Africa is the country of Karagwah; to the north, where the Victoria Nyanza is supposed to lie, but the existence of which Captain Burton altogether doubts, is a fine hilly country, inhabited by a superior race of negroes, who are ruled by a despotism which rivals in atrocity the most terrible despotisms of Western Africa. In Central tropical Africa there is the great empire of Matiamoo, and in the south-east there is the country of the Muata Cazembra, in which two countries Captain Burton said nothing could be more horrible than the cruelties practised by the priests and the kings. The great military kingdom of Dahomey was first made known to Europe in 1724, and from that time it has been notorious for the brutal state of barbarism of its inhabitants, and for the cruelties of its kings, who do not, however, appear to surpass in that respect the rulers of the other great kingdoms in Central Africa. There has been a great mixture of foreigners with original natives, and Captain Burton estimates that the only proper freemen, with any remnant of ancient blood, are the members of the royal family, who number about 2,000. The Dahoman king is sworn never to lead his army where canoes may be required; therefore a neighbouring tribe to protect themselves from his incursions, have built their huts upon tall poles, about a mile distant from the shore. These villages at once suggest the origin of the ancient lake dwellings of Switzerland. The Dahoman language is most poor and meagre. It is harsh and explosive, the gutturals being most pronounced. About three hundred words only are used in conversation, but the same word signifies very different things, according to the manner in which it is pronounced, which renders the language very perplexing. The natives indulge in the use of proverbs, many of which Captain Burton mentioned as specimens of their "proverbial philosophy," of which the following are examples:—"Where war is there the drum will be;" "Beans, though dried in burning fire, can, by introducing the fingers, be taken out;" "When the wolf goes abroad the sheep must fly." Captain Burton then proceeded to notice certain peculiarities in the Dahoman race, which were of a strictly physiological character. A rite, which has been supposed to be exclusively practised by the Jews, was stated to be general among all African tribes, and that it was practised, not as a religious ceremony, but for sanitary purposes. In concluding his paper, Capt. Burton observed that the Dahoman kingdom is apparently not destined long to endure. It contains in itself a preponderance of many destructive elements, and hitherto its only safeguard has been the imbecility of the neighbouring tribes. But now the Abukutans are becoming strong, and the southern progress of Mahometanism, though slow and gradual, is sure. Already they begin to pour into Lagos, where, of soldiers and politicians, they are found superior not only to the heathen, but to the so-called Christian Africans. "The missionaries," he said, "never have converted, and probably never will convert, a single Moslem to Christianity, but, to the hopeful philanthropist, the dispersion of Africa's gloom, and the dawn of the bright day when she will take her place in the republic of nations, appear wholly dependent on the light of the crescent. Thus only can the negro be annihilated by absorption into the negroid."—An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which Mr. Pusey, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Carter Blake, Dr. Seeman, Dr. Hunt, and other gentlemen took part. Many questions were put to Captain Burton respecting his statement about the conversion of the negroes by the Moslems, and the cause of their being more successful in their work than the Christian missionaries. He said that one great cause of their success was, that they were nearly of the same race, and that they settled down in the villages and educated the people. The Mahometan religion also contains many Fetish elements, and is, therefore, more in accordance with the sentiments of the negroes and negroids, but they were not Mahometans. So far from having been converted, he said, they appear to have been successful in partially converting a very distinguished personage now in this country.

* * *

**Several of the Vienna journals** assert that a complete understanding has been come to between the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon on the subject of a Congress, and that Count Stackelberg, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, is about to leave for Berlin, where all the Ambassadors and Ministers to the different European Courts have been convoked to be present on the arrival of the Emperor of Russia.

## THE PEACE WITH DEN[illegible]

The following are further details of [illegible] the German peace treaty:—

It is quite untrue, says a contempo[illegible] German Powers have diminished by 500 [illegible] the quota imposed upon Denmark, as co[illegible] for the sum she is forced to pay in lieu of [illegible] ships. It has been stated that the Duchi[illegible] charged with the payment of pensions to [illegible] who have been dismissed from their [illegible] provisional government. This statement [illegible] Pensions have been assigned only to such fu[illegible] as shall be able to prove their rights before [illegible] wig-Holstein tribunals. All who have bee[illegible] for not having previously studied two ye[illegible] University, or for having failed in their [illegible] not receive pensions. The Danish Gover[illegible] bound to return to the town of Flensburg th[illegible] of Northern Antiquities, which has been car[illegible] to Copenhagen. Such archives and oth[illegible] ments as Danish functionaries have tak[illegible] them beyond the frontier of the Duchies [illegible] restored to the towns to which they belong. [illegible] a certain period after the exchange of the [illegible] tions the inhabitants of the Duchies who may [illegible] remove into the Danish portion of Schleswig [illegible] *versa*, shall be freed from all exit and entry [illegible] from all customs duties upon their effects. Th[illegible] lastly, contains a clause according to which [illegible] tant of the Duchies or Danish Schleswig is [illegible] secuted for his acts during the war.

Herr von Ahlefeld, whom the Duke of A[illegible] burg sent here upon a mission some time [illegible] again put in an appearance. He is charged [illegible] care of the duke's interests at the Prussian co[illegible] chances of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to [illegible] cessior in the Duchies have latterly so [illegible] minished that some amusement is felt [illegible] nouncement that the Emperor Alexander ha[illegible] himself ready to exert his influence with [illegible] Duke to cause him to renounce his claim[illegible] Prussia and Austria will accept the condi[illegible] down by the Czar.

## A LITTLE QUARREL BETWEEN A [illegible] CHANT AND A BANKER.

At the Leeds Town Hall last week, Mr. Tobin, cloth merchant, of Albion-street, L[illegible] peared before the magistrates to answer the c[illegible] using insulting language to Mr. William Denison, of the firm of Messrs. Beckett [illegible] bankers. Mr. Denison thus deposed: On th[illegible] October, I was travelling from Apperley [illegible] Leeds by rail. At the Kirkstall Station [illegible] got into the carriage. He had formerly had [illegible] ing account with us, and I had been obliged [illegible] to him about it. Mr. John Yewdall was in t[illegible] carriage. As soon as Mr. Tobin got in he sai[illegible] you are here, are you, Mr. Denison? I ha[illegible] looking for an opportunity of catching you fo[illegible] time." I said, "Now, Mr. Tobin, I do not [illegible] have any communication with you, and I g[illegible] warning that if you use any offensive la[illegible] towards me I shall apply for a warrant [illegible] arrival in Leeds. Notwithstanding that [illegible] he continued from that moment incessantl[illegible] I reached Leeds, to use all sorts of opp[illegible] language, calling me "A liar," "a dis[illegible] able fellow," "a low fellow," "an[illegible] that he had only been restrained by his solicit[illegible] coming to the bank and laying a horsewhip a[illegible] shoulders, and all sorts of disgraceful, abo[illegible] and untrue insinuations, this being continu[illegible] quarter of an hour. Mr. Yewdall said to him [illegible] Mr. Tobin, I recommend you to be quiet; [illegible] been in trouble once before, and had much be[illegible] yourself."—Mr. Tobin admitted having said [illegible] Denison, on getting into the carriage at K[illegible] "You are here, you contemptible ass," upo[illegible] the magistrates said they considered the case [illegible] against the defendant.—Mr. Tobin, however, [illegible] to say that Mr. Denison had used insulting l[illegible] towards him, and that the bad feeling had e[illegible] of a lawsuit between them about the banking [illegible] —The court thus pronounced their decisio[illegible] consider the language you have used is most [illegible] able, and particularly to a gentleman placed [illegible] almost public position which Mr. Deniso[illegible] pies. We shall require you to enter int[illegible] own recognisances of £100 to keep the peace t[illegible] Mr. Denison and all her Majesty's subjects [illegible] months, and to find two sureties of £50 eac[illegible] Tobin produced the necessary sureties, and the[illegible] then left the court.

## DEATH FROM DESTITUTIO[illegible]

The following painful facts were [illegible] inquest recently held by Mr. W. J. Payne, [illegible] for Middlesex, respecting the death of [illegible] Asprey, a bootbinder, aged forty-eight years. [illegible] Aspey said that she resided in the same hous[illegible] deceased had, namely, at No. 5, New-stre[illegible] deceased was her eldest sister. She was [illegible] woman, and occupied a portion of the sa[illegible] during the last ten years. Another sister, [illegible] that she used to take care of, lived in the sam[illegible] The coroner: How did your sister Elizabeth [illegible] livelihood?—Witness: She used to work at t[illegible] binding business, when she could get anythi[illegible] —How much could she earn by following that [illegible] tion?—That depended upon the extent of [illegible] could be given her to make up, but in the bu[illegible] she could not earn more than one shilling, o[illegible] ling and threepence, per day.—Did she have t[illegible] thing for rent?—Yes; one shilling and sixpenc[illegible] —When was she first taken ill?—When she c[illegible] a week ago she had a very bad cough, and [illegible] unable to walk out four or five weeks before. [illegible] have anything to support her during that p[illegible] Witness said that she gave her what little s[illegible] afford, and occasionally she procured her [illegible] and a little wine.—A Juror: Did she not h[illegible] medical attendance?—She had been an out pa[illegible] Devonshire-square Hospital, but, her letter [illegible] expired, she had not got it renewed, as she [illegible] could not wait in the crowd to see the surgeo[illegible] Coroner: When did she die?—On Monday ni[illegible] she said before she died that she could fancy [illegible] biscuit, and she ate four, and had a tea-spo[illegible] sherry in a cup of water. On the same mor[illegible] partook of some mutton and turnips, but she [illegible] at half-past ten o'clock.—Maria Costar gave [illegible] rative evidence. She added that the deceased [illegible] to go into the workhouse.—The Coroner r[illegible] that the repugnance of people to go into the [illegible] house was a great pity, as they would be [illegible] cared for there.—Dr. Chayne said that the c[illegible] death was old pleurisy, which was accelerated [illegible] want of food and proper attention.—The jury [illegible] a verdict of "Death from natural causes whi[illegible] accelerated by want of proper nourishment and [illegible] tion."

## LEGAL CHARITY VERSUS P[illegible] CHARITY.

A singular case, which has occupied the atte[illegible] the Cambridge board of guardians during [illegible] three weeks, has just been brought to a con[illegible] A man from Leeds, named Parker, having [illegible] two children, asked [illegible] tobacco manufacturer, [illegible] ago the man died, and Mr. Banyard, [illegible] meeting the widow, asked her about her [illegible] to the future. She said she intended t[illegible] Leeds, where she had relatives and friend[illegible] sold part of her furniture to enable her to [illegible] Banyard charitably gave her a sovereign t[illegible] in the attainment of her object. The [illegible] children reached Leeds in due course; the[illegible] came chargeable to the union, and the wom[illegible] made known to the guardians Mr. Banya[illegible] rality, and that he was a guardian, t[illegible] guardians issued a summons against the latter [illegible] that he had infringed a statute passed in 185[illegible] by any officer engaged under the Poor Law [illegible] subjected himself to a penalty not exceeding [illegible] less than £2 for giving or causing to be given [illegible] niary or other assistance to persons in order t[illegible] that assistance persons might declare them[illegible] destitute. The bench convicted Mr. Banyard [illegible] lowest fine and expenses, allowing the matter to [illegible] over for a few days to give the Cambridge gu[illegible] the opportunity of appealing to a higher Court [illegible] whole of the facts were laid before the Poo[illegible] Board by the Cambridge guardians, to obtain [illegible] rity to challenge the decision of the Leeds b[illegible] Wednesday last the Poor Law Board intima[illegible] Cambridge guardians that they had no a[illegible] interfere in the matter, but in their o[illegible] expenditure of union funds for the def[illegible] guardian charged with an offence against [illegible] law was illegal. Had the opinion of the bo[illegible] favourable, the case would have been carried [illegible] superior courts at the expense of the Ca[illegible] Union. As it is, Mr. Banyard's indulgence [illegible] charitable feelings is likely to be costly to h[illegible] protests his entire ignorance of the statute [illegible] which he has been convicted, and that he was [illegible] purely by motives quite independent of his po[illegible] guardian.

* * *

**An Intrusive Fox**—Some few days [illegible] fox entered the dwelling house of Mr. Arno[illegible] farm, near Heather. He made his entrance [illegible] the parlour window, and went very orderly [illegible] bed. Whilst having a sweet repose the h[illegible] opened the room door, and to her surprise ob[illegible] Reynard—which she thought was a dog—in [illegible] informed the master of the fact, but he not [illegible] much notice of it she told the ploughman, who [illegible] to see if the intruder had made his exit, but he [illegible] not. He became alarmed and ran off to inform [illegible] wagoner, who immediately went with club in h[illegible] defend himself. Reynard was still asleep, [illegible] wagoner dealt him a heavy blow on the he[illegible] killed him whilst in his cosy position.

## NEWS BUDGET.

**Property.**—A new title to land has which, we venture to think, the Lord Chan- if has not heard of. It transpired in the for Somerset, when the claimant for a cottage was asked if his was freehold or property. Upon which he replied, "None bish—mine is keyhole;" and explained a sale was effected the seller went out and e key to the buyer, which constituted the

**alty in Chapel-building.**—A local con- records the opening of a new Baptist ry stone of which has been quarried by the e minister. It is on the island of Lismore, lmost in the middle of Loch Lhinne, and r is Alexander Livingston, one of the he Baptist Missionary Society for Scotland. t only given the site, but, to lessen the ex- with his own hands quarried every stone, isting as a labourer to the workmen. It is g and 20 feet wide, and comfortably seated sons.

**avenports Charged with Fraud.**— rs Davenport, who have been performing le-on-Tyne, have been the subjects of a usual "manifestation." They had been rate exhibitions, charging a guinea for ad- d one of the audience who fancied he had got of his money applied to the magistrates mons against the Brothers, on the ground had got his guinea under false pretences. ates declined to grant the summons, saying applicant was silly enough to spend his hat way he had no remedy.

**Pounds Sterling Thrown Over-** unfortunate circumstance befel a Hull the other evening. As the Ganger Rolf going through the Umber Dock gates, an in question, a well-known fishmonger, throw a bag containing £40 on board the The bag missed the ship, and fell into the One of the gatemen, who is a remarkably ppler, has endeavoured to recover it, but in vain. It is supposed the screw of the r the current caused by her movement, have ut of the lock. Part of the money was in ich will not be lost; but £16 odd was in

**choly Occurrence at Compiegne.**— re of the visitors at Compiegne was sadly few days since by a deplorable occurrence, place at the commencement of a boar up for the Prince of Orange, in the forest of s Count Gustave de Lupel was proceeding ce of meeting his horse gave a sudden start de, which lifted its rider to a considerable nd in again coming down on the saddle he a most violent shock. He remained for a in his seat, but at length fell to the ground pain he was suffering. The count was then a carriage and conveyed to his Château of Dr. Corvisart, the emperor's physician, at the palace, was sent to him, but he found to be beyond the reach of medical art, and died in the course of the night.

**nd Recovery of £1,000.**—As a merchant ing along the passage leading from the Ex- , St. Vincent-place, Glasgow, he dropped a ntaining £1,000—ten £100 notes of the nk. Immediately thereafter a lad named am, a clerk in the employment of the Mag- raph Company, found the notes at the foot ir leading to the superintendent's depart- at once handed them to his superior, who, ring that the notes belonged to the Union ceeded to the bank and handed them over ecretary. In a short time afterwards the entered the bank for the purpose of ascer- hether or not he had left or dropped the e, and was gratified on receiving his cash. who the finder of the notes was, he pro- the Telegraph-office, and, as we have heard, the lad Cunningham with one of the notes—

**t Conduct.**—Captain Breach, commander whaven steamer, Alexandra, performed a worthy action a few days ago, says a local ary. As his boat was leaving Dieppe fishing-boat in full sail shot round the pier- le the sea was running very heavy. A followed, in which the master of the fishing- rished between the gunwale of the boat and r's sponson, and as the boat sank the other aboard sank into the sea. Captain Breach, saw the catastrophe, jumped off the the sea, and, being an excellent swimmer, s service in saving the lives of the men, ultimately picked up by a boat. A testi- s got up by the passengers on board, and trip was presented to Captain Breach. A sum was also subscribed by the passengers low and children of the man who was d who died very soon afterwards.

**ldi's Yacht.**—The following letter has eceived by Mr. Richardson, treasurer to the Yacht Fund, from Colonel Chambers, the ecretary to General Garibaldi:—"Caprera, 7, 1864.—My dear Mr. Richardson,—I have sure in writing, by the General's directions, you that he accepts the yacht gratefully, lf and the whole of the household are expecting her arrival. I will inform you of of the yacht, and give you all news that I interest you in England. The General is y well and in excellent spirits, busy as ay gardening, but, I am sorry to say, as ver, still using his walking-stick. His two ren are with him, and they give him much t by their talk and gambols, the eldest a y intelligent lad. I find Mrs. Chambers is Mrs. Richardson. With kind regards from l to you and Mrs. Richardson, believe me, Richardson, most since[illegible], J. H.

**ky Little Fellow.**—The Charleroi papers llowing instance of fortitude on the part of only eight years old, the son of a labourer hanx, living at Farciennes (Belgium). One ree weeks since, he was sent by his mother loaf from a baker's on the opposite side of y. On his return, when passing a level bout 150 paces from the Farciennes Station, ain approaching, and in his alarm stumbled He, nevertheless, had the presence of mind o the space between the rails and lie still. , the clearing iron caught his blouse and m along till the train stopped at the station; eels had meanwhile passed over one of his cut it nearly off. When liberated, he looking at his mangled limb, "Pray, do other!" and asked the bystanders to fetch t was found necessary to amputate the arm, orm having been applied without inducing y, he bore the operation with the utmost d only asked once or twice if the surgeons have done. His arm is now healing, and llow has returned to school as gay and as his companions.

**hic Communication with Bom-** just received from Teheran we learn mpain, R.E. (the officer employed to construction of the Persian lines), th of September last in direct with Bombay by means of the line himself from Teheran to Bushire, and ine cable laid down by his chief, nel Patrick Stewart, C.B.R.E., from raches and Bombay, the distance from Bushire being 700 miles. The time transmitting the first message from Bombay was less than four hours and or Champain has also finished the line d to Teheran, with the exception of about s, which is the subject of a boundary dis- tween the Persians and Turks, and which he s at the time of the latest advices been allowed although the wires were actually within a of each other. However, we understand that Major Champain's intention to connect the portions of the line by horse expresses three times a day until the termination of the In the meantime, the recently completed line from St. Petersburg to Teheran (although and expensive) affords an uninterrupted communication between London and Bom-

**and Capture of a Convict.**—Early on orning, during the time a party of several victs employed on the dockyard extension engaged on St. Mary's Island, adjoining d, one of the number, a convict named ok, who is under a lengthened term of tude, contrived to elude the vigilance of the l convict keepers, and effect his escape. r at the time was working on the new ldings, and shortly after he had disap- absence was discovered. Prompt measures e taken to secure his capture; and intelli- been forwarded to the dockyard and con- Superintendent Strength, and all the lice under his charge, together with a ty of warders, commenced scouring the d, while extra guards were posted to pre- ict leaving the island. After a search rly three hours, he was at length dis- remote portion of the island concealed in brick-kiln, when he was at once conveyed the prison to undergo the punishment in- in the case of convicts attempting to escape. he remarked that, although there are always of 1,000 convicts employed at St. Mary's on the public works at Chatham, only one ded in effecting his escape; and although been numerous attempted escapes, the con- with one single exception, been invariably

**Five Bishops at a Meeting.**—A meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held last week in York, the archbishop of the diocese presiding. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of his speech, alluding to the conduct of the Maories in the late war in New Zealand, and the conduct they had exhibited to the wounded English, observed, "Let it not be said that there were not blessed fruits resulting from the preaching of the Gospel." The Bishop of London, Bishop Nixon (late of Tasmania), the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Barbadoes also addressed the meeting.

**Death while Fossil Digging.**—An inquest was recently held at the Hoops, Barton, on view of the body of Richard Thurlbourn, of Comberton, twenty-five years old, whose death arose as follows:—The deceased was employed by Mr. J. Smith, in the coprolite pits, at Barton; and while undermining a portion of the trench, the earth gave way before warning could be given, and deceased was buried to the extent of about fifteen inches above his head, where he had to remain for about ten minutes before he could be extricated, and then, of course, life was extinct. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The deceased was about to be married, and was a respectable young man.

**Suicide Three Days after Marriage.**—A distressing case of suicide has occurred at Ketton, near Stamford. It would appear that the deceased who was married to her second husband only a fortnight ago, she having previously been left a widow with five children, purchased on the 3rd inst. a threepenny packet of Battle's "Vermin Killer," a portion of which she mixed with treacle and then swallowed. Assailed by the cries of her children, it appears she was stung with remorse at the crime she had committed, and with the assistance of some neighbours attempts were made to expel the poison, a surgeon being sent for in the meantime; but all efforts proved unavailing. In an hour she was a corpse.

**Artificial Tails.**—A mole-killer of Montney, in the Valais, in Switzerland, was recently brought before the correctional tribunal of that place on a charge of swindling the authorities, which he had effected in an ingenious manner. The destroyers of those animals receive a certain sum for each, but they are not bound to present the bodies in order to obtain the reward, but only the tails. The man in question delivered not less than 2,000, and received a sum of 300f. Surprise was felt at the number, and on close examination a great many were found to be artificial, manufactured by gumming a strip of the animals skin on a bit of wire covered with paper. The tail-maker was condemned to three months' imprisonment.

**Garibaldi and Venetia.**—The *Movimento* of Genoa publishes the following letter from Garibaldi:—"Caprera, Oct. 31. Dear Barrill—Will you add my 100f. and 100f. more in the name of Navolari, to the subscription which you have generously opened for the wounded in Venetia? Thanks be rendered to our brave Venetians, who offer us the opportunity of usefully giving our life to Italy! Happily the present generation of Italians is destined to give the last blow to foreign tyranny: I hope that the Hungarians, the Sclavonians, and the inhabitants of Galicia, who compose the Austrian army in Venetia, will remember that their country is the slave of the same master, and that on them depends the fact of seeing that army disperse in smoke before the right of nations like that of Bourbon in 1860.—Yours, &c., G. Garibaldi."

**Destruction of the Bridge of Turk Hotel.**—A most destructive fire took place at the new Bridge of Turk Hotel, situated about two or three miles from Loch Katrine, last week. The building was erected at great expense some thirteen years ago, the proprietor of the building being the Earl of Moray. It will be recollected that the Prince and Princess of Wales took up their residence at the Bridge of Turk Hotel—twenty-two apartments being engaged for the Royal party and suite. The building is situate in a most beautiful and romantic spot, adjoining the celebrated "Glenfinglass Glen," on a cave of which Rob Roy Macgregor took refuge from his enemies. The building has been almost burned down, and before the fire was discovered to have broken out the flames had made such progress as to make all attempts to subdue them unavailable. From the exertions of those in the neighbourhood a good deal of the furniture was saved. Fortunately, the furnishings, which are valued, it is said, at about £2,000, are covered partly by insurance. The hotel was tenanted by Mr. Sinclair, but it had been shut up for the season and left in charge of a few servants, Mr. Sinclair and family having gone to reside for some time in Stirling. The building was burned to the ground, nothing but the bare walls being left standing.

**Appalling and Fatal Accident.**—As dreadful an accident as could well be conceived occurred to a youth, named Lot Stride, at the steam saw-mills, Hope-street, Cardiff, on Saturday. It would seem the father of the ill-fated youth requiring a piece of mahogany to be cut in a hurry for an immediate purpose, the deceased was sent with it to the mills in question, where the cutting apparatuses are driven by means of powerful steam machinery. The piece of mahogany having been placed under a large circular saw the youth took up a position in front of it with the good-natured purpose of assisting the man in the somewhat difficult operation of guiding it through. Unfortunately, the poor fellow was not properly alive to the danger of his position, and having stooped forward, his hair, which was rather long, fell forward and was caught by the teeth of the rapidly revolving saw. From that moment his fate was sealed. His head was drawn with irresistible force into the machine and was completely sawn through. The saw cut through the skull, tearing and rending the brain in a most shocking manner. The man in charge of the machine at once gave a signal to the engine-driver, and the machine was stopped as speedily as possible, and the mangled remains of the poor youth taken up and carried to his father's home. It need hardly be stated that death speedily ensued.

**Gross Superstition.**—The *Courrier du Havre* relates the following extraordinary affair, which has caused great excitement in that town and neighbourhood:—As a sportsman, named Lemonnier, was out shooting in a small wood not far from the cemetery of St. Adresse, he found the dead body of an old woman wrapped up in a shroud. He immediately informed the authorities, and the body was recognised as that of a Mdme. Allain, aged 82, buried at St. Adresse on the 24th ult. It was at first supposed that the corpse had been disinterred for the purpose of stealing any jewellery that might have been buried with it, but a closer examination having shown that the corpse had been in part derived of the skin and that the chest and abdomen had been cut open, it was concluded that some believer in witchcraft had taken the skin and fat to use as charms in his incantations. It appears that a belief in the magical virtues of human remains is prevalent in that neighbourhood, for only a few months since a young mason dug up a body in the same cemetery, cut off one hand, and burned it to ashes, which he mixed with gunpowder, in the belief that he should then be able to shoot game without his gun making any report to attract the notice of the garde champêtre.

**Compensation for "Milton's House" in Barbican.**—At the Lord Mayor's Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr and a special jury, a compensation case was tried, "Hayward v. the Metropolitan Railway Company," to award a sum for the house No. 17, Barbican, in which Milton had for some time resided, and which was still standing. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Potter were for the claimant; Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Hollway for the company. On the part of the claimant, a lady, nearly £3,700 was claimed, and on the part of the company £1,500 had been offered, and the value given was from £1,999 to £2,200. Property, it was urged, had "gone up" in the City. The land, irrespective of the premises, was worth £200 a year. In 1860 a person who resides in Essex, and who, it was stated, could not have known "what he was about," leased the premises at £63 for 21 years, and on the same day the lessee sublet the premises at £125. That lease had 17 years and a half to run, and the principal question in the case was the value of the reversion. Mr. Hawkins said that Milton had resided in the house which the jury had been to view in the year 1646, after the reconciliation with his first wife. Mr. Commissioner Kerr told the jury that witnesses became insensibly biassed in favour of the parties for whom they appeared, and that was the only way to account for the great difference in the opinion of the valuers. The jury eventually awarded £3,250.

**Singular Loss and Recovery of a Purse of Gold.**—A very remarkable instance of the loss and part recovery of a purse of gold has just occurred at the village of Stavely, about four miles from Knaresborough. The wife of Mr. John Fryer, a farmer residing near the village, placed a purse, containing £42 10s. in gold, inside of a sack of oats, in one of the farm buildings, thinking it would be safer there than if left in the house during their absence at Knaresborough market. A sack of oats was sent a day or two afterwards to grind, at Mr. Poppleton's mill at Staveley. The oatmeal was returned in due course to Mr. Fryer's, and whilst one of the servants was taking some out of the sack he was much surprised to find two sovereigns. He could not account for the unexpected discovery of gold amongst the oatmeal, until he ascertained from inquiry that the sack containing the purse and gold was the one that had been sent to the mill. On going to Mr. Poppleton's nothing was known of the matter beyond the fact of its being noticed that the oatmeal was much harder to grind than usual. A search was, however, at once made in a waste tub in the mill, the contents of which are usually given to pigs. There nine sovereigns were found, and, like those in the oatmeal, they had undergone the process of grinding, and were as large as a halfpenny piece. The purse, containing seventeen sovereigns, was found uninjured. The remainder of the money was not found, but it may yet be recovered, as there can be little doubt that it all passed through the mill.

**Blockade of Guayana.**—The following notification, dated Foreign Office, Oct. 31, appeared one day last week in the *Gazette*:—"It is hereby notified that Earl Russell, K.G., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from her Majesty's Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas a despatch, enclosing a copy of a decree, dated the 13th of September, 1864, issued by the head of the Venezuelan Government, declaring that an insurrection having occurred in the State of Guayana, the part of the coast extending from the mouth of Vagres to that of Navios, all the canals formed by the delta of the Orinoco, and the margins of that river, including Ciudad Bolivar, are closed, and the ports, coasts, and villages of the same are blockaded by the Venezuelan Government."

**A Coloured Convention in America.**—A national convention of the coloured people of the United States has been recently held at Syracuse, in the State of New York. Two special documents, the one "A Bill of Wrongs and Rights," and the other an address to the American people, were adopted. In addition, the convention resolved to petition Congress to abolish all laws discriminating against the African race on account of their colour. A National League was instituted to encourage self-reliance and promote the interests of industry and education. Twenty States were represented; and the delegates, it is said, were fully impressed with the gravity of the crisis, and with the responsibility now resting upon the coloured citizens of America. This movement is of great importance, as showing the growth of an organised patriotic sentiment among the free people of colour.

**A Vote Lost.**—One of the leaders of the Democratic party at New York, the chief wire-puller indeed of the Chicago platform, and a banker to boot, who is reported to be worth ten millions of dollars, went early on the 8th to the polling-place of his district to cast his balloting papers into one of the glass globes which are used as ballot-boxes. No sooner did the Democratic millionaire approach the voting-table than he was asked by the Republican agent if he had any wagers depending on the issue of the election. It was notorious that this gentleman had bets to the extent of many thousands of dollars on the return of General M'Clellan. An evasive answer was out of the question. Everybody knew about the heavy "book" he had made up; in fact, some of his bets had been publicly offered for acceptance in the newspapers. He was compelled, in Yankee parlance, to "own up," the which he did with a very bad grace, and with an expression of countenance indicative of a strong desire to strangle the Republican agent. There was no help for it, however. By the law of the land an elector who has any bet or wager laid on the chances of an election is disqualified, under heavy penalties, from voting; the millionaire voter was consequently obliged to retire from the poll, and General M'Clellan's majority in New York was diminished by one vote.

**A Desperate Thief.**—George White, a powerful looking young man, who described himself as a labourer, was charged at the Clerkenwell Police-court with stealing a pair of trousers, the property of Mr. Moses, a clothier, in Rufford's-buildings, Islington. He was further charged with cutting and wounding George Peers. The prisoner was seen to go to the shop of the prosecutor, take a pair of trousers, and run off. He was pursued and caught by George Peers. The prisoner said he had done nothing, and asked to be let go, but his request was not complied with, on which he pulled out a large clasp knife with a spring at the back, and said he would stab the first man that touched him. He stabbed him in the hand, and made two or three thrusts at his body, and no doubt would have done him serious injury had he not been prevented and the knife taken from him. The man who took the knife from him was kicked in the legs and very much hurt. When the prisoner was taken into custody by Clark, the local constable, he said he was sorry he had not cut off Peers's head, and then he could show it to the public afterwards. The prisoner had been previously convicted of felony. The prisoner said he was sorry that he had not killed all the men that touched him, and then he should not have cared. Mr. D'Eyncourt committed him for trial. The prisoner said that all the witnesses had better provide coffins for themselves when he came out.

**Love and Suicide.**—An inquest was recently held at Wortley, on the body of George Lawton, aged twenty-two, a hotel waiter. Deceased had formed an acquaintance with Priscilla Garnett, kitchenmaid in the Wellington-hotel, Leeds, and had asked her to marry him, but she declined, on the ground that he had no home to which he could take her. On Friday night he renewed his offer, but she again declined, and he left, saying she would never see him again. The following morning his dead body was found on the West Yorkshire Railway. The top part of his skull had been entirely removed by the iron guard of a locomotive, and death must have been instantaneous. In his pocket was found the following letter, addressed "To J. H. Lawton, Wellington-hotel, Wellington-street, Leeds—Whoever finds this my Boady Make It none at wonce and convey It To Wellington Hotel, Wellington-street, Leeds, and My god have Mercy on my Soul and my God grant my power Father Soport under this affliction. Priscilla Garnett, servant at the Wellington Hotel, is the cause of this. I will aunt her at Night. She has something to Answer for.—G. H. Lawton." The jury found that deceased had been discovered lying dead on the railway, having apparently been killed by a passing engine, but that as to his state of mind there was no direct evidence to show.

**Suicide of a Mining Agent.**—An inquest was held by Dr. Lankester on Saturday, on the body of Mr. W. J. Dunsford, 46 years of age, a mining agent. It appears the deceased shot himself with a pistol through the head on Wednesday morning while lying in bed, and died almost immediately. His brother, Mr. H. L. Dunsford, informed the coroner that the deceased had doubtless committed the act while in an unsound state of mind. Another brother had destroyed himself while in the army in India without any probable cause. The deceased had, he understood, worked very hard lately. Mr. Wyld, M.P., said that the deceased was well known to him, being the manager of a company with which he was connected. He was connected with a great many mining companies, and had been travelling night and day lately in their service. He had large sums of money at his command connected with them, and on an investigation of his affairs everything had been found strictly correct and straightforward. Mr. Charles Frederick Brown, son-in-law of deceased, said deceased had sustained some losses, but nothing to induce him to commit such an act. He was much affected, however, by hearing of the extravagant conduct of his son, who was in India. The coroner and jury concurred that the evidence indicated that deceased had committed the act himself, being at the time in an unsound state of mind, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

**Disgusting Conduct of a Man in a Railway Carriage.**—A man was apprehended at the Bishop Stortford station, on Friday, for the following extraordinary conduct. A number of men, women, and children were in a third-class carriage, travelling by the down parliamentary train due at Bishop Stortford at 8.30 a.m., and when between the Sawbridgeworth and Bishop Stortford stations, one of the men, in a very cool manner, commenced to undress, and divested himself of every article of clothing. He placed his clothes in a corner of the seat, and laid down at full length on the floor. One female, who had joined the train at Sawbridgeworth, was so shocked and alarmed that she ventured to get out of the carriage before the train stopped, and the other passengers also quickly made their exits. Inspector Ryder was communicated with, and the man, after being dressed, was handed over into custody. In consequence of the prisoner's strange manner, Dr. O'Reilly was called in, and he gave it as his opinion that the man was suffering under excitement resulting from a continued debauch. He stated that his name was Charles Spicer; that he was a stableman, and had been coachman to the Duke of Devonshire; that his father lived at Newmarket, and was in the employ of a Mr. Godding at that place. In reply to a question as to why he undressed himself, he said that the Almighty had ordered him to do so. He is at present in custody.

**A Railway Bridge over the Forth.**—We learn that the North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Companies have agreed to jointly promote a bridge over the Firth of Forth, at or near the site proposed in the Glasgow and North British scheme of last year. The bridge requires short new lines to connect with the Edinburgh and Glasgow system on the south side of the Firth, and with the North British lines on the Fife side. We understand that there will be no essential variation in the character of the bridge from that proposed last year. It will be remembered that the decision now arrived at by the two companies was referred to as probable in Mr. Hodgson's speech at the last meeting of the North British Railway Company, and we believe the inquiries and experiments which have been made since have only the more commended the project. There will always be sufficient traffic to warrant the maintenance of the Granton and Burntisland Ferry on the present or even on an extended scale. But the recent severe weather has occurred rather opportunely to exemplify the inconvenience of a sea passage as part of a through railway traffic. The proposed railway-bridge from Newport to Dundee was all that was needed to complete the annihilation of the ferry obstructions; and though this scheme is being promoted by an independent company, it will, of course, receive substantial support from the railway companies who are chiefly to be benefited. We would really expect that the English east-coast lines might be induced to bear a share of the expense of these grand undertakings, out of an intelligent appreciation of their own interest in opening up this convenient route to the most populous portions of the north of Scotland.

**Proposed Railway under the River Mersey.**—It is intended to apply to Parliament in the coming session for powers to be vested in the Great Western, London and North Western, and other companies, to form a new company for the purpose of connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead by rail. The project is to carry a line up the Cheshire bank, from Birkenhead to Bebbington, thence by a tunnel under the Mersey to Toxteth-park, which is the south end of the borough of Liverpool. It is intended to connect this line with the Chester and Birkenhead Railway on the one hand, and with the Liverpool Central line (when the latter is completed) on the other; and also to extend it into the higher parts of the borough of Liverpool.

**The Attempt to Murder a Sweetheart.**—John Potter, the groom, who attempted to murder his sweetheart, Sarah Ann North, by cutting her throat with a razor, while looking in a shop-window in Whitwick Market-place, has been examined before the magistrates at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The injury the prosecutrix received was of such a slight nature that her wound is now almost well, and she was able to be present and give her testimony. She, however, appeared to be in a very weak condition, and frequently fainted away in the course of her examination, and seemed greatly affected at the prisoner's position. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next Leicestershire Assizes. On being removed to his cell to await his conveyance to Leicester, he made a desperate effort to commit suicide by tying one of his garters round his throat, and pulling at both ends until nearly choked.

**The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton and the "Saturday Review."**—There appears in last week's calling lists of the Scotch Court of Session an action of damages at the instance of the Honourable Maria Theresa Longworth or Yelverton, residing in Edinburgh, against Alexander James Beresford Hope, of Bedgebury Park, in the county of Kent, and John Douglas Cook, of The Albany, in the county of Middlesex, both residing in or near London, or elsewhere furth of Scotland, against whom arrestments have been used *ad fundandam jurisdictionem*. The defenders are the registered proprietors of the *Saturday Review*, and the grounds of action are the alleged libel in the article on the Yelverton case which appeared in the *Saturday Review* soon after the House of Lords' decision. The damages claimed are £3,000.

**A Kidnapped Child Restored.**—"There are, thank heaven," says the *Siecle*, "countries where forced conversions are not held in honour, as at Rome. In a commune of the district of Ismail (Moldo-Wallachia) some priests belonging to the sect called the Lipovans, had abducted the daughter of a Jew, named Herchko Borcowitz. The unfortunate father, after vain efforts to obtain her restoration, repaired on foot to Bucharest, and asked for justice of the Minister of the Interior. The latter at once wrote as follows to the Prefect of Ismail:—'Paternal authority is sacred in the eye of the law, religions, and nationalities; I am astonished that in the position conferred on you by the law you should have been able to remain indifferent to such a scandalous act. Are you not aware that in Roumania, conformably with the traditions of our fathers, liberty of worship has always been respected? I cannot understand that, under the pretext of proselytism, any one should have dared to subtract a child from the authority of its parents.' The minister's letter is terminated by an order to restore the child to its parent, and to institute a prosecution against the authors of such an unpardonable outrage."

**"Steeple Jack" and All Saints' Tower.**—Mr. John Burns, of Manchester, who is more generally known to the public under the cognomen of "Steeple Jack," from the dexterity with which he ascends chimneys and steeples, has, during the last week, succeeded in erecting some scaffolding on the top of the dome of All Saints' tower, Northampton. The height of the scaffolding from the ground is about 170 feet, and, viewed from the Drapery, the planks forming the scaffold look almost like large laths, and the workmen as so many dwarfs. The scaffold has been erected for the purpose of regilding the large globe and balls, and also for regilding the weather vane. Mr. Burns generally ascends church towers by flying a kite over the top of them; but this, in the case of All Saints' tower, was dispensed with, as no very great difficulty was experienced in fixing the scaffold. Mr. Burns has also succeeded in erecting a lightning conductor on the top of Mr. Ratcliffe's brewery chimney, which is 95 feet high. This feat was accomplished by means of ladders, and was witnessed by a large number of persons.

**A Windfall.**—It is stated that a station-master, keeping one of the petty stations of the North-Eastern, Malton, and Driffield Branch Railway, has suddenly found himself in the possession of moneys to the tune of £15,000 to £20,000. It appears that a wealthy old gentleman, lately residing in the West Riding, had bequeathed the great bulk of his property to various charitable institutions, but that, a few months ago, he was induced to make inquiries for some poor relatives on the Driffield Railway—a mother and son (the station-master)—and a meeting took place at Malton, which resulted in a friendly alliance, and many acts of kindness towards the poorer branch from the wealthy one. On the death of the old gentleman the promises made did not appear to have been carried out, except a bequest of £1,000 to the mother. The son, however, placed the matter in legal hands, and it appears the residue of the estate not left by will is the amount stated above, which the mother takes, as heir at law, and hands over to her son. There is also some doubt expressed as to the validity of the will, and this point, which involves the disposition of the whole property, is shortly to come before the law courts. It is stated that a legacy of £5,000 was left to one gentleman (a friend), who, on hearing of the existence of poor relations of the testator, refused to receive it.

**A King "Incognito."**—The *Gazette du Midi* relates the following incident, which is said to have occurred on the occasion of King Leopold's recent passage through Marseilles. His Majesty, who travelled strictly *incognito*, entered the Café Bodoul and sat down at a table close by two persons who were playing at dominoes. He appeared to watch the game with great interest, and even gave way to a slight movement of impatience when a wrong domino was played. The player observed this movement, and said, "Perhaps you would not have played so?" "No," said the King, "I should not." Some minutes later the King again made a similar movement, and the player then remarked, with some ill-humour, "You think I have again played wrong?" "Yes," replied His Majesty, "I should have played the double-five." The player felt annoyed, and, shrugging his shoulders, said, "You are a donkey!" A moment after the King rose, paid his reckoning, and withdrew. During the scene the player had noticed that one of the waiters kept making signs to him which he could not understand, and after the King's departure, he asked for an explanation. "I merely wanted to let you know," said the waiter, "that you were talking to the King of the Belgians." "Indeed!" exclaimed the player; "then I am afraid I have not been over-polite." The waiter seemed fully to concur in this sentiment.

**Singular Recovery of £380 and other Valuables.**—A fortunate yet strange discovery of stolen property took place last week, at Elwick, near West Hartlepool. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that in August, 1863, Baron Park's son was a guest of the Rev. J. A. Park, at Elswick-hall, and on the night of the 11th of August, before the household had retired to rest, a pocket-book containing two Bank of England notes (one for £200, and the other for £100), a cheque for £57, four sovereigns and some silver, a massive gold watch and chain, gold pin, and studs, were stolen from the dressing-room of the Baron's son, Mr. James Park. Suspicion attached to the butler, Robert H. Hepton, and he was brought before the magistrates, but for want of evidence was discharged. He left the neighbourhood, and got a situation in the south, and a strict watch was kept over the premises for upwards of a month, but no clue was obtained to the perpetration of the robbery, or the discovery of the stolen property. On Wednesday last, fifteen months after the robbery, as two of Mr. Park's workmen were engaged in cutting a stack of hay, they found the pocket-book containing the whole of the missing property, about three feet from the outside of the stack. They took it to Mr. Park, and will no doubt receive the £20 reward that was offered at the time of the robbery.

**The Alleged Abduction of a Nun.**—On Saturday Cardinal Wiseman preached in the new church of St. John and St. Elizabeth, in Great Ormond-street, the occasion being a festival of St. Elizabeth. His Eminence took for his text the passage in Proverbs commencing with "Who shall find a valiant woman," and proceeded to sketch the character of St. Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary, who lived in the thirteenth century. The cardinal next dwelt on the services rendered by the nuns of the adjoining hospital to the sick poor, and then proceeded to make some remarks on the recent removal of an alleged lunatic to Belgium. His Eminence said that the young woman did not belong to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, but was only there for one night, and that an outcry had been made unjustly, because a form omitted in many Protestant cases every year, had been omitted in this case. The medical gentleman of the hospital had been undeservedly censured. The cardinal added, that although the madness of the lady had been clearly proved to the Belgian authorities, he would advise no opposition to any person who desired to prosecute further investigation; but if the lunatic had to be brought to England, the new journey and excitement would greatly increase her mental affliction. The mass (Haydn 16) was finely executed by the choir from Islington Roman Catholic church, with full instrumental accompaniment. In addition to several clergymen, there were present many lay Catholics, including the Marchioness of Londonderry and the founder, Sir George Bowyer, who wore the decorations of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

**A Fortunate Emigrant.**—A correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"A man named Patrick Fitzgibbon, a native of Rathkeale, who emigrated to America some years ago in very embarrassed circumstances, returned last week to Limerick with a large amount of wealth. After a short visit to his friends in the district, he at once called a meeting of his numerous creditors, and paid them all the full amount of their claims, with interest. He said he would not live in this country for any consideration, and has again taken his departure for the land of the stars and stripes."

**The Wreck of the Lagoda.**—The inquiry instituted by direction of the Board of Trade, before Mr. Traill, the magistrate of the Greenwich Court, with Captain Domett and Captain Cow, as nautical assessors, into the stranding and consequent loss of the screw-steamer Lagoda, was concluded on Saturday. The Court found that the course shaped was wrong, and too far southward; that not using the lead had been, under the circumstances, a serious omission; and that the speed at the time of the stranding was improper. The Court adjudged that, as the stranding of the vessel was caused by the default of the master, Captain B. Moore's certificate be suspended for six calendar months.

**The New Privateer.**—The Chickamauga is probably the blockade runner Edith, which ran into Wilmington about the time the Tallahassee returned to that port after her raid a few months ago. It was announced not long since that the Edith was preparing to come out under a new name. The prisoners taken by the Chickamauga from the vessels destroyed were all required to sign a parole. "The undersigned do hereby agree, in consideration of being released as prisoners of war, by First Lieut. J. Wilkinson, Confederate States' steamer Chickamauga, not to serve by land or water, or take up arms against the Confederate States of America until regularly exchanged."

**A Singular Obstruction on a Railway.**—George Stephenson would have been posed by the Parliamentary Committee's brilliant question, "Suppose a train should come into contact with a cow on the line?" But the M.P.'s never dreamt of such an incident as is related as having occurred to the seven a.m. down train from Calcutta to Canning Town (Mutlah) on Saturday, Sept. 3rd, which, when about four miles from its destination, came into contact with rather an unexpected obstacle in the shape of an alligator, which was crossing the line. The collision ended as Stephenson said it would—namely, that it would be a bad job for the cow—as the alligator was in this instance killed upon the spot.

**Mexican Privateers.**—The *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* says that their correspondent at Nantes writes thus:—"Not a little commotion has been caused here by the news, contained in letters from New York, that President Juarez, of Mexico, intends to issue letters of marque against France, and that three privateers are being fitted out in United States ports for the purpose of attacking the French ships, and particularly the large steamers of the Transatlantic Company, which ply between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz. But the belief among reflecting persons is that the United States Government can hardly be so imprudent, as to run the risk of coming into collision with France by tolerating anything of the kind. If, however, privateering should be attempted, the Minister of Marine at Paris is understood to have already taken measures for very energetic action."

**A Shocking Outrage.**—A youth scarcely eighteen years of ago, named Moses Parks, has been brought up before the stipendiary in Wolverhampton, charged with an abominable outrage on a girl fifteen years old, named Hephzibah Foster. The complainant was a work girl in the manufactory of the prisoner's father, a bucklemaker, of Darlaston, in South Staffordshire. She had done something to occasion the disfavour of the prisoner, who therefore heated in a forge fire an iron bar, about a yard long and an inch in diameter, and protesting that he would use it in a fearful manner, thrust it beneath the dress of the girl as she stood upon a pair of steps, and she was burnt on the upper part of the thigh. A workman, at whose fire it was alleged the bar had been heated, was called for the defence, but the magistrate accused him of perjury, and ordered him out of the box. The prisoner was sent to gaol for six months, with hard labour.

**A New Cure for Unrequited Love.**—The writer of a scientific article in the *Patrie* relates a singular instance of prolonged lethargy. A farm servant at Rouen, who was about to marry, learned suddenly that his intended bride, with whom he was passionately in love, had deceived him and was on the point of becoming the wife of another. The young man, although of an excitable nature, betrayed no signs of impatience, but yawned, stretched himself, and then complained of a heaviness in the head and a feeling of drowsiness. He went to bed and fell asleep: but the next day it was found that he could not be awakened. Efforts to arouse him were made continually for a week, but with no better success. He was then removed to the hospital, where he remained four months without giving any other tokens of life than an occasional convulsive movement of the eyes. An attempt was made to make him swallow a little wine and broth, but the process of deglutition did not take place, and the liquids flowed from his mouth. At the expiration of the above-mentioned period he awoke and manifested his surprise at finding himself in a hospital, and could scarcely believe that he had slept more than a few hours. The alarming leanness to which he had been reduced soon disappeared; he recovered his previous strength, and shortly after consoled himself for his faithless sweetheart by marrying another.

**The Bishop of Huron among the Indians.**—The Bishop of Huron has lately been holding some interesting confirmation services. In the Mohawk and Tuscarora Indian missions, a few miles from the flourishing town of Brantford, under the care of the Revs. A. Nelles, A. Elliott, and R. J. Roberts, his lordship confirmed seventy-five, all but fifteen of whom were Indians, and apparently, we are told, duly impressed with the solemnity of the service in which they were engaged. The same tribes also held a large temperance meeting, in which the speeches, some of them by Pagans, were fluent and feeling; after which they had an abundant and well-cooked dinner, at which some of their white friends were present, and greatly gratified. The bishop, on another occasion, held a large confirmation in the village of Mitchell, at which fifty-four persons were confirmed, all of whom (save three), with about thirty others, immediately received the Holy Communion. Mitchell is in a somewhat new part of the country, between Stratford and Goderich, and has only had a clergyman about four years, in which time a church has been built, a clergyman chiefly maintained, and 150 confirmed, and a very respectable choir organised. In the afternoon there was a sort of tea-party, at which his lordship, who had preached and addressed the candidates in the morning, gave another earnest address on missions in Canada.

**The Murder of a Prussian Professor.**—The Court of Assizes of Berlin has just condemned to death three prisoners, Louis Grothe, a woman named la Quinche, and the girl Marie Fischer, found guilty of having with premeditation murdered Professor Grégy. The assassination, which was accomplished last spring under mysterious circumstances, had caused great emotion at Berlin. In the evening of the 17th April last, Professor Grégy left his home, and although he generally returned at an early hour, was not seen throughout the night. The apprehension that something had happened to him was soon confirmed by facts. Two days after there was found under the arch of a bridge the body of a man sewed up in a straw mattress. The head was leaning down on the chest and the legs were bent up. A rope was drawn tightly round the neck. The body was that of Professor Grégy. Numerous marks of violence found on the body seemed to show that the unfortunate gentleman had fallen under the hands of several assailants. The head of the victim had no less than twelve wounds on it, most of which had penetrated to the brain. The right hand was also covered with wounds, and two of the fingers were wanting. The police, after long researches, discovered that the murder had been committed in a cellar inhabited by the woman Quinche with her sons Louis and Hermann, the latter only twelve years of ago, and by the girl Marie Fischer, the concubine of Louis. The prisoners all made a full confession of their guilt.

**Gratitude.**—General Coffinières, Commandant of the Polytechnic School, Paris, has received the following letter from a former pupil, who, while setting a noble example of gratitude, wishes his name to remain unknown:—"General,—Some forty years ago, when I was at the Polytechnic School, my family was assailed by a reverse of fortune to such an extent that, notwithstanding the strictest economy, my mother (of cherished and venerated memory) was on one occasion unable to make up the quarterly payment for my board and education. Only one of my comrades was aware of my embarrassment, but he made a collection among the pupils and raised the required 250fr., without divulging my name. The payment was duly effected, my mother was able to meet all subsequent claims as they fell due, and I pursued my studies with two imperishable reminiscences—of the benefit received and the debt due. I now approach the term of my career, but before the close of my life, which alone will limit my gratitude towards my contemporaries, I feel bound to pay my debt to that Polytechnic confraternity in which such noble sentiments and such generous deeds are perpetuated from one generation to another. With that view I send you 2,000 francs, praying you to employ them as you may think fit in aiding any of our young comrades embarrassed as I was, and who will remain unknown to me, as I shall to them. Accept, my dear general, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration and my heartfelt thanks.—*An Old Pupil.*" The General has communicated this letter to the pupils in an order of the day, and appointed a committee, charged to make the best possible use of the 2,000 francs so delicately offered.

**Seamen Missing.**—Information has reached Hartlepool of the loss of the Constellation, of that port, on the 5th inst. The master reports that she struck upon a rock off the Niddegen Lights, in the Cattegat, and sank an hour afterwards. The crew, ten in number, divided, five men getting into each boat. The poor fellows had no oars, and they had to use their jackets for sails. The jolly boat, in charge of the master, after drifting about two days, cast up on Jutland, but an hour after they landed one of the crew Alfred English, died. There has been no word of the other boat's crew, and there is every reason to believe that they have perished.

**The Value of Old Wine.**—The stock of wines of the late Admiral Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart., of Coombe-place, near Lewes, which were imported by the Admiral himself and laid down in the years 1832-9, were brought to the hammer a few days ago by Mr. Cecil Parsons, of the firm of Parsons and Son, of Brighton. The biddings were spirited, and the following prices were obtained per dozen for sherry:—Amontillado, 63s.; pale, 76s.; East India, 90s.; brown, 110s.; natural, 110s. For Madeira: 88s., 126s.; Sercial, Bual, and Malmsey, 126s. For Port: 100s.; 1834 vintage began at six guineas, and reached £9 15s. per dozen, and 23 magnums of the same wine brought £47 6s.

**Birth on a Highroad.**—At the last meeting of the Runcorn Guardians the relieving officer reported an extraordinary case of confinement on the public high-road in the township of Seven Oaks. A woman, named Flinn, who was described as a tramp, and in a very destitute condition, was found by some people of that village, through which she was passing on her way to Northwich, in a state which required the most prompt measures to be taken for her safety. She gave birth to a child before there was time to remove her to a neighbouring house. Next day, only twenty-four hours after the birth, she insisted upon going to Warrington in search of her husband, which she did, taking her child with her.

**Runaway Convicts in Australia.**—A curious illustration, says the *Melbourne Argus*, of the fact that convicts sent to any portion of the Australian colonies will ultimately, if possible, find their way to this most flourishing and peaceful communities, has been brought under our notice. It appears that as long ago as the year 1836, when the residents in Victoria (then the Port Philip district of New South Wales) consisted of scarcely 200 individuals, they found it necessary to petition Governor Bourke for the appointment of a resident magistrate here, and one of the reasons stated in support of the application was, that "notwithstanding all our care and vigilance, some runaway convicts have found their way here from Van Diemen's Land." Amongst the signatures to the petition are those of several colonists who are still living in our midst, and who are amongst the most resolute opponents of the continuance of transportation in any form or shape.

**Want of Employment in Australia.**—The last mail brought an account of a meeting of unemployed men at Geelong. Between 400 and 500 persons were present. A labourer stated that there had been nothing but road labour to look to since the last shearing. A carpenter said he had only been able to earn 40s. in the last two months, and another carpenter that he had only earned 30s. in the last nine weeks, and was very sorry he ever gave up his 15s. a week at home. These men stated that imported furniture can be bought at Geelong cheaper than they can make it. The inference drawn by the chief speaker was that "the question of questions" is how to keep cheap goods out of Australia; but that statement did not have the approval of all present, and seems to have been ruled to be irrelevant to the object of the meeting.

**A Runaway Locomotive.**—Two steam ploughs belonging to Mr. Nicolls, of Queen's Camel, passed through Yeovil, Somerset, a few days ago. On arriving at the Kingston turnpike toll-gate one of the engines stopped, it was supposed, to take in water. Suddenly it started off, and as the men in charge had not time to put on the break it proceeded through Kingston at a terrific pace. Standing opposite the White Lion Inn were a horse and wagon. The horse, which was a valuable one, on hearing the noise caused by the locomotive, turned its head and was about to move across the road, when instantly the engine caught the wheels of the wagon, swerved round, and ran with great violence against a house, at the same time dashing another cart to atoms. The horse was caught between the locomotive and the wall, and of such violence was the concussion that a hole was burst in the wall. The horse was found to have sustained fractures of two of its legs, and various contusions, from which it died in about half an hour. The locomotive was shortly afterwards righted, and proceeded on its way.

**Candidates for Theatrical Appointments.**—Mr. Symons, of the Theatre Royal, Sturt-street, Ballarat, advertised several days ago in the *Melbourne Argus* for a dramatic company, and several of the applications he received were certainly of the most amusing description. One young lady, writing a good hand, but having a merely bowing acquaintance with spelling, stated that she had considerable experience on the stage as an *artiste*, and wanted a situation where talent was not required. The following is a correct copy of another of the applications, and it is certainly worth preserving:—"Dear Sur,—Having a great decire to learn the hart of a dramatic player, I beg to offer my survice on the stage as assistant in removing the seneroys or aney other cappositey as you may think fit. Having a little nolige of musick, I should be able to take a part in duets by a little practice. My wife will hundertake to wash and iron for the company, or any other cleaning the theatre may require. Salarey whatever you may think fit to muncheon.—Yours obedient, ——. A hancer will greatly oblige."

**Lifeboat Service.**—Mr. Alex. Sim, of Lossiemouth, reports the following gallant service of the National Institution's lifeboat on that station:—"At daybreak on Friday morning last a vessel was discovered stranded amongst the breakers, about a mile to the eastward of this port. The lifeboat stationed here, belonging to the National Institution, was immediately launched, and rowed through a very rough sea to the rescue of the shipwrecked crew of three men who were seen clinging to the vessel's rigging. The lifeboat's crew were so exhausted by the time they reached the wreck—some of them having been washed out of the boat more than once—that they were unable to pull the boat alongside through the breakers. A large crowd having collected on the beach, the boat was run ashore and a fresh crew shipped, who pulled most nobly alongside the vessel, and with heroic exertions, and at great personal danger, succeeded in taking off the three men and landing them in safety. The vessel proved to be the Agnes, Captain Winter, bound from Scrabster to this place, with a cargo of stone. It is but right to add that the coastguard men were first at the spot with Manby's apparatus, and fired several well-directed rockets, but the vessel was so far from the shore that they all fell short."

**Preaching on the House-top.**—The *Toronto Globe* of October 31 says:—Last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a man named James Farquharson created an unusual excitement in Queen-street, by acting in a very peculiar manner. He removed all his clothes except one under-garment, then taking a Bible in his hand he went up a ladder to the top of his house, a two-storey building, opposite Dummer-street. Shouting in a loud voice to some passers-by, he attracted their attention, and then, after giving out a text from the New Testament, he proceeded to preach to them. He shouted at the top of his voice that he had been sent to preach the Gospel, and informed his hearers that unless they repented, and lived uprightly and honestly, they would be damned. The unusual scene attracted the people from all the houses near by, and in a few minutes the elevated preacher had an attentive though somewhat astonished audience of several hundred persons, to whom he held forth in a wild, frantic manner. Constables McMichael, Follis, and Burrows were attracted to the spot by the noise, and discovering the cause of it, went upon the house and removed the amateur preacher, taking him into his own house, where he acted in a very disorderly manner and refused to obey the police. They were, therefore, compelled to draw his clothes on to him and carry him to No. 3 station, where he was locked up. He seems to have been labouring under a fit of *delirium tremens*.

**A Too Jocular Bridegroom.**—A wedding ceremony at Penryn came to an unexpected close last week under peculiar circumstances. A well-to-do young man, recently returned from Australia, had wooed and won a damsel respectably connected, and, having procured a marriage licence, the pair, attended by more than a dozen friends in four or five carriages, arrived at about eleven o'clock on Thursday morning at the doors of St. Gluvias Church, Penryn. The appearance of the party indicated a more than ordinary desire to do all honour to the occasion. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. C. D. Saunders, curate, conducted the service, which proceeded in due course until the question was asked of the bridegroom, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" To this, instead of the ordinary affirmative, he replied, "Well, I don't mind taking her for a month or so on trial." This unseemly speech astounded the congregation and disgusted the clergyman, who instantly closed his book, went into the vestry, and disrobed. The parties followed him, begging him to proceed with the ceremony, but he resolutely refused, and left the building, and conferred with the archdeacon of the diocese, the Rev. Chancellor Philpotts, who is residing at the vicarage. Amid the ironical cheers of the assembled crowds the parties drove off, and just before twelve o'clock dashed up to the office of the superintendent registrar at Falmouth, and applied to have the marriage ceremony gone through instantly. For this, however, there was not then time, and the doubly disappointed party retired to the Globe Hotel, where, for the remainder of the day, they endeavoured, as best they could, to keep up the appearance of good spirits.

### HEROIC CONDUCT OF A UNIVERSITY MAN.

A short time ago Mr. A. S. Tomkins, of Corpus Christi College, and Mr. Backhouse, of Jesus College, Cambridge, took each of them a canoe and rowed in the direction of Grantchester. Rain coming on, their return was delayed until half-past five. Mr. Tomkins was about twenty or thirty yards ahead of his companion; they had reached a bend in the river, when, hearing a splash in the water, he paddled back and saw Mr. Backhouse's boat bottom upwards, and his hat floating down the stream. He had sunk twice, but shortly afterwards rose again and uttered a faint groan. Mr. Tomkins tried to reach him but could not. Supposing, however, that the next rise would be his last, he determined to make a desperate effort to save him. On his reappearing Mr. Tomkins sprang from his boat, and happily caught him by the ear. The force of the jump caused them both to sink, but Mr. Tomkins being an excellent swimmer, they quickly came to the surface. He threw his left arm round Mr. Backhouse's neck, and so brought him to the shore. Here the water was deep, and Mr. Tomkins had great difficulty in landing him; but he seized the twigs of a bush growing on the bank, and by means of it hoisted him on dry land, to all appearance dead. In a short time signs of life were visible. Mr. Tomkins, knowing that every moment was important, took up Mr. Backhouse in his arms, and carried him a considerable distance in the direction of Cambridge, where, being met by another gentleman, they took him to the nearest inn. Stimulants were given, which revived him. After a time he was conveyed to Jesus College, where, of course, he met with every attention. Mr. Backhouse, who could not swim, was in the water at least five minutes before Mr. Tomkins rescued him, and five other minutes had elapsed before he was safe on the bank. Had he been less exhausted it is probable that in the paroxysm of drowning he would have seized the arms of his generous deliverer, and both would have perished together.

### GREAT STORM ON THE EAST COAST.

#### Wreck of Several Steamers and Great Loss of Life.

The East Coast has been visited by a violent storm, which has done much damage to the shipping, and caused the loss of many lives.

The most deplorable catastrophe appears to have been that which befel the fine screw steamer Stanley, belonging to the London and Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, which had been running during the summer between the two ports. She left Aberdeen for the Thames in the course of Wednesday, with rather more than her usual complement of passengers and a general cargo, and some cattle on deck. It appears that, on the ship making her way down the Northumbrian coast, she encountered the most severe weather, a tremendous sea running; and on arriving off the mouth of the Tyne on Thursday night, she was either running in for shelter from the storm, or in consequence of being in some way disabled when she met with her sad fate. In making for the bar the Stanley was driven on to a cluster of rocks known as the Black Middens, on the north side abreast of Tynemouth Castle, and close to the Spanish Battery. When the fact became known on the coast the most intense excitement prevailed. The position in which the steamer lay and the dreadful weather that was raging around soon foretold the doom of the unfortunate ship, and the most laudable spirit was at once evinced amongst the boatmen to rescue the crew and passengers. The life boat was launched, and the coast guard commenced firing rockets from the shore over the wreck in order to effect a communication with her. By this means three men and the mate succeeded in getting ashore. The ship then apparently broke in two, and the poor creatures, many of them females, could be descried clinging to the fore part of the ship for safety. The Tynemouth lifeboat, which was most gallantly manned, in endeavouring to get alongside the stranded steamer, was stove, and two of her brave crew were thrown out into the sea, and, melancholy to relate, were drowned. The remainder were so injured that they had to return. While this terrible scene was going on the schooner Friendship, belonging to Colchester, was driven on to the same mass of rocks and was soon dashed to pieces, every soul of her crew perishing. Two steam tugs, the Express and the Osprey, were also cast on the Herd Sand on the south side of the bar. In the course of the night other lifeboats were nobly manned, and put off with a view of preserving the poor creatures who were clinging to the wreck of the Stanley, but unhappily without success. Just before daybreak, however, other rocket apparatus communication was effected with the wreck, and by this means some twenty-six in all were got on shore, but we regret to add that most of the passengers, many of them females, were drowned.

Another coasting steamer called the Dalhousie, the property of the Dundee and Newcastle Steam Navigation Company, is reported to have foundered during the gale of Thursday evening, off the mouth of the Tay. The Dalhousie was on a voyage from Dundee to Newcastle, and encountered a terrific sea off the coast, which would seem to have quite overwhelmed her, and she foundered, and every soul on board is reported to have perished.

The third ill-fated steamer is feared to be the William Hutt, one of the fleet of the General Iron Screw Collier Company, which is reported to have gone down early on Thursday morning in St. Nicholas Gat, between Yarmouth and Lowestoft. She was due in the Thames early on Thursday, and nothing has been seen of her. The worst fears are entertained, therefore, that the report of her loss is correct, and, as nothing is mentioned of the remainder of the crew, or how they got away, if such was the fact, the most serious apprehensions are entertained as to their fate. The William Hutt was a fine iron screw steamer of 530 tons, built at Newcastle in 1853, and during the Crimean war was employed as a transport. She was taken up on different charters, and often went in the Mediterranean trade. Her crew numbered about eighteen hands, all told.

All along the east coast the gale seems to have told with great severity upon the shipping, and every port and fishing place furnishes a sad list of disasters. During the height of the storm of wind and rain on Thursday morning, the collier brig Juniatta, bound to London from Hartlepool, was driven ashore on the Cork Sand, in the upper part of the Swin, near Harwich, and went to pieces, six of the crew meeting with a watery grave.

### NEW SYSTEM OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE COUPLING.

Messrs. Kirkman and Morres have invented a system of coupling railway trains, which, so far as we can judge from the models and drawings exhibited by the patentees, will prove of good service in the prevention, or at least the mitigation, of accidents upon railways. Of the casualties upon railways, a very large proportion consists of those which arise after the engine and tender have left the lines of rails, and drag with them the carriages in the train. The object of the present invention is to reduce the accidents from this cause; and it is proposed by it that upon the instant an engine or tender leaves the line the coupling between it and the carriages behind should become disconnected, so that if the engine should go on to its destruction over an embankment or otherwise, the following carriages should not share in the catastrophe. The difficulty to be overcome is, of course, a purely mechanical one, and without the aid of diagrams it is not so easy to make the invention very intelligible, although the arrangement of the apparatus is exceedingly simple in its character. The "draw-bar," that is the part to which the hook and coupling chains are affixed upon the present system, is provided with a projecting piece of iron in the shape of a letter V, the angle of the latter being calculated and governed by the sharpest curve over which the train may have to travel. This projecting "lug" is taken hold of by the "jaw" of the hook from the next carriage, and, so long as the angle formed by a line between the centres of any two carriages, or the engine and following carriages does not exceed the angle at which it is set, the connection will remain unbroken; but as soon as one portion of the train, by passing off the rails, has increased the angle beyond that of the curve to which it is set, the hook is withdrawn, and the side chains also fall at the same time. The latter release is brought about at the instant of the hook leaving its hold and taking off the pressure which it had previously excited by lateral bolts, passing through eye-pieces, which form the last link of the side chains. In brief, the effect of any portion of the train going off the line, and forming an angle greater than that provided for by the arrangement, is immediately to withdraw the coupling hook; this releases a lateral bolt, fitted with spiral springs, which in its turn detaches the side or safety chains. The action is instantaneous, and there is every reason to believe that it will be efficient in its operation and thoroughly practical in its character. The cost of the alteration is not great, and the apparatus is one which certainly merits—what we have no doubt it will receive—the very careful consideration of persons connected with the working of our railways. We are informed that it has already been partially adopted by the Great Eastern, and has been found to answer in every respect the anticipations of the inventors.

We have taken the preceding from the *Observer*, but having ourselves seen the inventor we find that the patent is not in actual operation on the Great Eastern or any other line, but is at the present moment in process of construction at the Great Eastern Railway Works, and as soon as fitted a practical trial will take place, which will doubtless lead to the general adoption of this new carriage coupling. The time has arrived when the public will demand that all possible means shall be used for the protection of life and property in railway travelling.

### MAZZINI ON THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

The following letter, addressed by Mazzini to the people of the Romagna, has just been published:—

My Brothers,—Allow me to thank you for the kind remembrance you sent me from the meeting of Faenza, and, above all, for your loud protest against a Convention which denies the right of Italy to Rome, which, in the impossible hypothesis of an agreement with the Papacy, destroys the national unity, which invites the master of Rome (the Pope) to recruit an army destined to immolate the Romans, and promises to the stranger that Italy will look on impassive, with shouldered arms, at the massacre. Allow me also to congratulate you on having, by freeing yourself from those Machiavelesque habits which still prevail even among the best of you, seen at once that the bargain must be accepted or rejected in its entirety, and that to select a capital because *only on that condition* is an alliance with the stranger who occupies Rome possible, is an act of cowardice which would damage Italy for years, if official Italy existed or represented now the feeling of Italy. My brothers, your cry is that of the old Romans of the States. I feared, finding all silent, that it was forgotten. It is remembered once more! May you, young sons of the people, echo it throughout the land. It is time that the country understood its duty, and prepared to perform it. Three years' patience in contemplating a provisional condition, and the great national work arrested midway, sufficiently proves to Europe of what sacrifices you are capable, and the intense desire of all that the great work should be accomplished without violent convulsions, by the absolute concord of all the elements of the country, and with the initiative of power. But a people does not definitely abandon its prerogative of initiation without proclaiming itself devoid alike of vitality and conscience. Now, you have seen it in the despatch of the Minister of France—that patience has begun to be interpreted by Europe as the abandonment of our right. To-morrow Europe will say, "After all, Italy is but a geographical expression; she has no life of her own—her life is at Paris. There is no need to discuss her further." I am often asked for a programme for concentration. The programme is the word "Nation!" and I add three ideas which that word comprises—Venice, Rome, National Compact. Venice!—a war with Austria to deserve her, and, with her, the emancipation of the peoples enslaved by Austria. Rome, Rome!—to deserve, with the destruction of the Papacy, and the religious emancipation of the world, the right of organising by a compact liberty and the right of association for Italians in their nation. National compact—freely discussed, voted, accepted by all, the formula of a new life, the expression of a new fact, called Italy. The first of these ideas, already urged by weighty and numerous reasons, is now imperiously set before you by the protest of the brave men who, if I may be allowed to say so, in order by a national manifestation to expiate the anti-national government of the two countries, seek, even while I am writing, death or victory in the Alps. I know not if before these lines reach you this noble act will be the initiative of brave men in arms, or the protest of the conquered or dispersed; but I know that in either case one duty is yours—the concentration of all your strength. Far away in the Alps our compatriots die or are dead for us—for our country, for that Italy to which we have all sworn devotion. God forbid that we should be branded with the curse of Cain.

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

### JOHN BRIGHT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The following is the text of a letter from Mr. John Bright to Mr. Horace Greeley, on the contest for the Presidency of the United States:—

Rochdale, Oct. 1, 1864.

Dear Sir,—For more than three years the people of this country have watched, with a constant interest, the progress of the great conflict in which your people have been engaged; and, as you know, some have rejoiced over the temporary successes of the enemies of your Government, and some have deeply lamented over them.

At this moment we turn our eyes rather to the political than to the military struggle; and there is with us the same difference of opinion and of sympathy, as regards your Presidential election, that has been manifested in connection with your contest in the field.

All those of my countrymen who have wished well to the rebellion, who have hoped for the break up of your Union, who have preferred to see a Southern slave empire rather than a restored and free Republic, so far as I can observe, are now in favour of the election of General M'Clellan. All those who have deplored the calamities which the leaders of secession have brought upon your country, who believe that slavery weakens your power and tarnishes your good name throughout the world, and who regard the restoration of your Union as a thing to be desired and prayed for by all good men; so far as I can judge, are heartily longing for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Every friend of your Union, probably in Europe—every speaker and writer who has sought to do justice to your cause since the war began, is now hoping with intense anxiety that Mr. Lincoln may be placed at the head of your Executive for another term. It is not because they think Mr. Lincoln to be wiser or better than all other men on your continent, but they think they have observed in his career a grand simplicity of purpose, and a patriotism which knows no change and which does not falter. To some of his countrymen there may appear to have been some errors in his course. It would be strange, indeed, if, in the midst of difficulties so stupendous and so unexpected, any ministration or any ruler should wholly avoid mistakes. To us, looking on from this distance, and unmoved by the passions from which many of your people can hardly expect to be free—regarding his Presidential path with the calm judgment which belongs rather to history than to the present time, as our outside position enables us in some degree to regard it—we see in it an honest endeavour faithfully to do the work of his great office, and, in the doing of it, a brightness of personal honour on which no adversary has yet been able to fix a stain.

I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's re-election in England and in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, will be this—it will convince all men that the integrity of your great country will be preserved, and it will show that Republican institutions, *with an instructed and patriotic people*, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.

I am one of your friends in England who have never lost faith in your cause. I have spoken to my countrymen on its behalf; and now, in writing this letter to you, I believe I speak the sentiments and the heart's wish of every man in England who hopes for the freedom and greatness of your country. Forgive me for this intrusion upon you; but I cannot hold back from telling you what is passing in my mind, and I wish, if possible, to send you a word of encouragement.—Believe me always, with great respect, yours very truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Horace Greeley, Esq., New York, U.S.

### TWO STRINGS TO HER BOW.

A wedding took place in Airdrie, last week, under rather peculiar circumstances. Jane Andrew, a young woman living at Quarry-road, who gained her livelihood by weaving, had been courted for some time by Henry Smith, a moulder. The courtship, although not favourably regarded by the young woman's relations, was, however, successful, and proclamation in order to marriage between the parties was made in New Monkland Parish Church some weeks ago. On Monday, a few days prior to the date at which it had been intended she was to have become the wife of Smith, Miss Andrew was visiting at the house of Michael Sheerin, collier, Wellwynd. While she was there, Andrew M'Fadyen, collier, Hallcraig-street, a young fellow of about nineteen years of age, came in. Some whisky was procured, and the party had a "dram" together. In the course of a conversation which followed, Mrs. Sheerin, addressing M'Fadyen, and referring to Miss Andrew, said, "This is Henry Smith's bride; but he's very long of taking her." "Is he?" was the reply, "I wish somebody would take me." Mrs. Sheerin rejoined, "You'd better take her." "I'll do that," said M'Fadyen. "Will ye?" put in Miss Andrew, and, without further parley, it was there and then agreed upon that the two should get married that same evening. The bargain made with such inexplicable haste was carried into effect. The certificate of the proclamation of banns between Smith and Andrew having been procured, the lady and her new beau, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Sheerin, acting as groomsman and bridesmaid, repaired to the Rev. William Jackson's, when M'Fadyen and Miss Andrew were made man and wife, the former representing himself to be Smith, in whose name, of course, the certificate had been drawn out. An adjournment was then made to Mr. Aiton's public-house, in Chapel-street, for the purpose of celebrating the nuptials with due festivity. The party remained here until their mirth was interrupted by the hour sacred to Forbes Mackenzie, of anti-jovial memory, when they left *en route* for the Sheerin domicile. Unfortunately, the cup that cheers had been passed at Aiton's with rather more zeal than discretion, and one or two were so noisy on the street as to call for the interference of the police, who desired them to go their way more quietly. Persisting in making a row, the bridegroom was torn from the arms of his bride, apprehended along with a companion of his, and locked up in a cell for the night, leaving the expectant partner of his bed lamenting. Next morning the two prisoners were released, upon transacting a little pecuniary business with Captain Sinclair. The newly married pair having now had some time for reflection, became anxious about the consequences of the rash step they had taken. M'Fadyen proposed a departure from the neighbourhood; but the interview with the police authorities had fatally affected his finances, and, so far as he was concerned, the means were wanting. His *cara sposa*, who was equally anxious to take wing, contrived to raise 12s., which she handed over to her partner. He very coolly pocketed the cash, and, quite unmindful of his bride, bolted alone, leaving the poor girl to face the trouble her foolish conduct had raised. Any tampering with the accuracy of the registration books being a serious offence, and the marriage with M'Fadyen being entered with her concurrence, as if the bridegroom had been Smith, she was apprehended and lodged in prison, to repent at leisure of her hurry to be on with her new love before she was off with the old.

### A SUPPOSITITIOUS CHILD: AN EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

The singular trial of Gedney v. Smith occupied the attention of the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romily, and a special jury for three days of last week, and excited very considerable attention in the law courts. The case was virtually instituted to try the legitimacy of the plaintiff, who is an infant aged nine years.

Mr. Selwyn, Q.C., Mr. Edward James, Q.C. (of the common law bar), and Mr. F. R. Turner were for the plaintiff; Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., Mr. Baggally, Q.C., Mr. Hobhouse, Q.C., Mr. Ferrers, Mr. Cracknall, and Mr. Bathurst, for the defendant.

John Uppleby, the great-grandfather of the plaintiff, on the marriage of his daughter Harriet with John Stapylton Smith, settled the sum of £2,000 on them and their issue. There were three children issue of this marriage—G. S. Smith (since dead), J. F. Uppleby Smith, and Harriet Stapylton Smith. On the marriage, in 1851, of the latter with Patteson Arthur Holgate Gedney, one of the defendants, the sum of £2,000 was resettled on Mrs. Gedney and her issue, and in default of her issue, to her husband, P. A. H. Gedney, the defendant. The marriage appears to have been a most unhappy one, one of the reasons for this will be seen in the subjoined evidence:—In 1854 Mrs. Gedney went to London and took apartments at 4, Park-place, Grosvenor-square, where, according to her own statement, she was delivered of a child, the present plaintiff. Whether she was so delivered is the issue which the jury have to try.

Dr. Farre, examined by Mr. Selwyn, Q.C.: Attended Mrs. Gedney for three weeks. Was asked by Gedney to do so. The lady had been already confined. He (Gedney) said he did not like Goss, and so he came to me. Did not meet Goss. Found the lady in bed in usual condition. Saw Mrs. Gedney daily. Saw baby after a week on every alternate day. Attended every day for three weeks for difficulty of suckling on part of Mrs. Gedney.

Cross-examined by Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C.: I saw Mrs. Gedney about four days after the birth. My visits were as usual. I always examine my patients. If anything unusual had occurred I should have noticed it. Do not remember whether she suckled the infant. Know nothing about Goss.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferrers: I keep my patients in bed four days. They do not generally get up till the end of the week.

Mr. Gedney having been examined in chief, he was cross-examined by Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C.: He (Gedney) lived in the same house as his wife in Park-street. Thinks Stevens was the name of the lodging-house keeper. The income of Mrs. Gedney (£2,000) was to be applied to the child after her death. Has had suspicions that plaintiff was not his child. Got a letter from Stapylton Smith the elder, which gave rise to some doubt in his mind.

Sir Hugh Cairns (Mr. Edward James objecting): Did this letter contain any statement as to the wife's not having a child?

The Master of the Rolls: This is not a case of pedigree. I shall, therefore, not permit that question to be put.

Sir Hugh Cairns (resuming cross-examination): Did not see Goss after this letter was received. It was received in March, 1857, and was dated two days after the death of my wife. Never saw either Dr. or Mrs. Goss after. Saw Mrs. Stevens two years after the letter was received. Not before. Does not know whether it was 1859 or 1860. On the 18th of April, 1860, did execute a deed questioning legitimacy of the plaintiff. At the time had doubts. From 1857 to 1860 he took no steps to clear up the suspicion. Did not believe the statements in Stapylton Smith's letters, though his suspicions were aroused. Did not believe anything of the statement in that letter. Intended to have taken steps to have it declared that plaintiff was not issue of the marriage. Wife came up on the 7th or 8th of February. She did not come up to be confined. She came up alone. Took no maid with her. Expected wife's confinement in a month or six weeks. Wished it to take place at Midsummer. Dr. Grantham attended his wife, and a Mr. Porter had seen her at her brother's house. Wife went to London because she spat blood. Saw Mrs. Stevens and a wet nurse named Osborne. Does not know whether Osborne is alive or dead. Saw Goss on Tuesday at the house, 4, Park-street, Grosvenor-square. Thinks he only saw him once. Saw Mrs. Goss in the room. Paid Dr. Goss there. Thinks he paid him eight guineas. Osborne stayed two or three days afterwards. Does not know whence he came; perhaps from Mrs. Goss. Sent Osborne away because her milk did not suit the child. Had three nurses within twelve months. Dr. Goss advised witness's wife not to nurse the child. Witness and wife did not live happily together. Mrs. Gedney (witness's wife) suffered from a certain disease which she caught from witness. Witness has been married twice. Is separated from his present wife. Not for infecting her with disease. There was no such statement in the proceedings in the Divorce Court. Separated by arrangement, and the suit in the Divorce Court was withdrawn.

Re-examined: Separated by mutual consent. His wife wore flannel over her breast, between her dress and her person, to prevent the milk oozing through and spoiling her dress. Saw this himself.

By Sir Hugh Cairns: That was before she was confined. She told me why it was when I asked her. She was shortly afterwards confined.

The Master of the Rolls: Did you see Dr. Farre in the presence of your wife?

Witness: I believe so.

Are you quite sure?—I am. Dr. Farre saw my wife.

Harriett Walter: Is first cousin to Mr. Gedney. Was on intimate terms with Mrs. Gedney. Went in October, 1858, to Candleboy. She (Mrs. Gedney) was in the family-way at the time; expected confinement in the following spring. Remembers trying to prevent her going to town on account of her condition. Never saw Mrs. Gedney act unlike a mother.

This was plaintiff's case.

Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., then opened the case for the defence, and stated that he thought he should be able to prove that the whole of the plaintiff's case was untrue and unsupportable; that Mrs. Gedney came up to town to consult a doctor about spitting of blood. She takes rooms at Park-street, where Dr. Goss visits her, and the child is introduced on the scene. Prior to this he would be able, he believed, to prove a person, in every respect corresponding with Dr. Goss, had called at a lying-in hospital, and made inquiries as to the possibility of procuring a child with fair hair and blue eyes. That in the hospital there happened at the time to be a poor girl who had been seduced under a promise of marriage by a German, who had immediately deserted her—that this girl was delivered of a child with fair hair and blue eyes; and on Dr. Goss assuring her that it should be well brought up, and as a lady, that a rich lady wished to adopt it, and that she (the mother) would occasionally be permitted to see it, she consented to give her child up to Dr. Goss; that Dr. Goss then took the child away. He would call Mrs. Stevens, the person who kept the house, 4, Park-street. She would prove that she undressed Mrs. Gedney on the night of her arrival, and that there was no signs of pregnancy about her person; that she would have noticed them if there had been. This lady would also give other evidence which, with the evidence of other witnesses which he intended to call, would leave no doubt on the minds of the jury as to the verdict they ought to pronounce.

The various witnesses were then called to prove the statements made by the learned counsel, and which were emphatically sworn to. Mr. Edward James, Q.C., having replied on the part of the infant plaintiff,

His Honour proceeded to sum up the case to the jury, and he carefully read through the greater part of the evidence to them, and dwelling particularly on the evidence of Miss Roberts, he said the jury must give every credit to her testimony. It was true that her account of Mrs. Gedney's conversation with her was somewhat peculiar, but witnesses seldom came into a court of justice to say what they knew to be false. It was true that by diligently thinking over the evidence they were about to give, witnesses occasionally added to it facts which had no existence except in their imagination. His Honour then called the jury's attention to the fact that no witnesses had been called to prove what became of the supposed changeling between the Tuesday, when it was taken from the hospital, and the Friday when, according to the defendants, it was adopted by Mrs. Gedney. He also called their attention to the fact that the witness Mrs. — was a very dark person, while the child was so white that it was called "Lily." As to the alleged spitting of blood in Mrs. Gedney and her death by consumption, it was very evident that the unhappy lady died from wasting away, consequent on the disgusting disease with which her own husband had infected her. The account of her death, as given by one of the witnesses, was very touching. Whatever their opinions might be about the case, he was sure they would join with him in commiserating the fate of this unhappy lady, who had been hurried by what she doubtless thought would have been a happy marriage to an early and dishonourable grave.

The Jury then retired, and, after being absent for an hour and a quarter, returned with a verdict for the defendants, which, we need hardly add, declares the infant plaintiff to be a changeling.

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**A lady** requested her husband's permission to wear rouge. "I can give you permission, my dear," he replied, "only for one cheek."

**An Irishman** was riding with a rogue, who, as they trotted by a gibbet, asked his companion where he would be if that gallows had its due, and received the capital reply, "I'd be riding by myself."

**Rather too Blunt!**—"Oh, dear Mr. S., you jest when you say my baby is the handsomest you ever saw; you must be soft-soaping." "Well, madam," returned the blunt old gentleman, "I think it needs soap of some kind."

### BRIBING ENGLISH SOLDIERS TO ENLIST IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

A man named John Murphy has been brought up before Lord Castlemaine, and the other magistrates sitting at Athlone Petty Sessions, on a charge of having attempted to seduce some soldiers into deserting from her Majesty's service, and joining the Federal army in America. The fellow had got into conversation with several of the men of the 25th Regiment, now lying at Athlone. He took them into a public-house, treated them to drink, expatiated on their degraded condition here, and the glorious change which would be the result of their becoming American soldiers, and ended by inciting them to desert, and place themselves under his orders. They would each get £10, a house and land, and several other things; and to one of them an American commission was promised, on condition of his inducing nine other men to join with himself. Another attraction with which Murphy sought to dazzle their eyes was the brilliant prospect of coming back here after a time—the precise date seems to have been omitted—to free Ireland from British rule. The fellow went so far as actually to produce a pocket Bible, and asked the soldiers to swear that they would desert from the 25th, and become warriors in the United States. The only effect of his eloquent persuasions was to show the soldiers what manner of man they had, so one of them went out and brought in a policeman. As Murphy was going downstairs with the constable, he attempted to destroy some letters; but they were promptly snatched from him. They were found to be addressed to persons in Dublin, Limerick, and elsewhere, recommending the bearer and the object he had in view, and desiring the parties to furnish him with money as well as with disguises for his victims. A quantity of literary trash was also found in his travelling-bag, which was filled with newspapers and pamphlets about Irish liberty, the military resources of Ireland, and cognate topics. When brought before the magistrates the prisoner displayed the utmost indifference as to the charge against him, and said it was all false. He was born in the county of Waterford, he said, but had left Ireland at a very early age, and he had since been in Australia as well as America. He was remanded. Lord Castlemaine eulogised the conduct of the soldiers as being exactly what he would have expected.

### DREADFUL HURRICANE AND INUNDATION NEAR VALENCIA, SPAIN.

A correspondent, writing from Denia, says:—

The news of the hurricane at Calcutta had just reached us by telegraph when a somewhat similar catastrophe befel one of the wealthiest and most populous districts in the province of Valencia. The river Jucar, which has its source among the mountains of Cuenca, flows through and fertilises one of the most productive districts of Spain. The traveller who has journeyed from Valencia to Madrid by rail cannot fail to have observed the wonderful productiveness of the soil, and the almost endless variety of crops produced between Valencia and Jativa, or San Felipe, as it was formerly called. Horticulture and agriculture flourish here more than in any other part of the Peninsula. The district is rich in many of the choicest productions of nature. In March and April strawberries, cherries, peas, &c., are abundant. Then come apricots, plums, oranges, lemons, limes, apples, pears, pomegranates, peaches, figs, grapes, and everything but gooseberries, for which the climate is too hot. Nor is there any scarcity of wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, locust beans, hemp, and silk. Then also there is an abundance of the Valencias' staple articles of food—viz., rice, oil, garlic, ranas y caracoles, *i.e.*, frogs and snails.

The district is an exceedingly populous one. Many are the villages of from 500 to 2,000 inhabitants, but the two principal towns are Alcira and Carcagente, of about 30,000 and 20,000 inhabitants respectively. The former is twenty-two and the latter twenty-five miles distant from Valencia by rail on the Madrid line. Of late years England has been supplied with large quantities of Valencia oranges grown in the neighbourhood of Alcira and Carcagente. Rice, Indian corn, and silk, are the other staple productions of those towns.

A summer of considerable heat and drought—not a single shower having fallen between April 30 and August 25—has been succeeded by an autumn of unusual severity. October was more or less stormy throughout, but on the 1st instant the heavens assumed a threatening aspect and the clouds began to lower, though the barometer, ranging from 29·38 to 29·88 between the 1st and 3rd instant, indicated nothing unusual for the season. True, it had stood at a low point for nearly the whole month of October, being always under thirty inches at sea level, except on the 11th, 12th, and 16th of the month. On the night of the 3rd instant there was a copious fall of rain, which continued on the morning of the 4th, and towards the evening it seemed as if the windows of heaven had opened, and another deluge was inevitable, the rain descending in torrents, of which persons who have seen only English drizzling can form no adequate conception. As night approached, the water in the streams, rivulets, and rivers rose with incredible rapidity, and the rains fell faster and faster. Still there was no dread of an inundation of a serious character. Experience had never taught the inhabitants or their fathers to expect one. True, the Jucar and its tributaries had overflowed on former occasions, and in 1805 rose to an unusual height, but the damage done was only trifling, and few of the present generation recollect it. Not so, however, on this occasion. Before midnight—a night of fearful darkness—the towns of Cullera, Alcira, Carcagente, and Jativa, with many adjoining villages, were submerged in water. In Alcira alone, which is the largest of the towns just mentioned, upwards of 200 houses near the banks of the river were completely swept away; others have fallen since, and many have had their foundations sapped. The poorer classes, whose houses were of one storey only, were obliged to get on the roofs to save themselves from being drowned. Thousands from their house-tops anxiously looked for the morning. There was no escape. The water had risen to a height of six or eight feet in the highest parts of the town—in the lower parts whole houses were covered. In the convent of Carcagente the water was 15 feet deep. Except cats and dogs, not a single domestic or farm animal has been left alive. Now that the waters have subsided, the streets and houses are full of the dead carcases of horses, mules, donkeys, pigs, goats, and sheep. On the first entrance into the town twenty-one corpses were found in the street; how many more are to be found in the houses that have fallen, how many drowned in their beds, and how many swept away with the flood, no one presumes to estimate. Already about one hundred corpses have been taken to the church, but there is no place of interment for them, scarcely a vestige of the cemetery having been left. At the railway station some seventy labourers who had been employed on the railway saved themselves by getting on the roof of the station and adjoining warehouses. The station is about a quarter of a mile out of Alcira, and on higher ground, yet in the waiting-room the water was six feet deep. Morning came, but with the morning no succour for the poor isolated, inundated inhabitants. All communication with the adjoining towns and villages had been completely cut off. The railway had been swept away in several places, but had this not been the case, it was for miles from six to eight feet under water. The telegraphic wires were broken, and it was not till near midnight on the 6th inst. that, at all hazards, Senor Mas, the civil governor of Valencia, and some other intrepid individuals, waded through water and mud waist-deep into the town. In justice to the authorities everything was done that could be done, the first thing being to provide bread from Algemisi for the half-famished inhabitants, who had now been forty-eight hours without food, and some half naked, exposed to the wind, rain, and cold, for the thermometer had fallen from 68° to 45° Fahrenheit.

### THE INSURRECTION IN VENETIA.

A correspondent, writing from Venetia on the 11th, gives the following details on this subject:—

After the encounter which took place with an Austrian detachment near Mount Raut, of which I gave you notice, the band of the brave Tolazzi descended from the mountain on the 8th; they fell in with the enemy's column near Andreis, a few miles above Maniago, and courageously assaulted it. A hand to hand fight ensued, in which the Austrians were completely routed, leaving on the ground twenty-four dead and wounded. Amongst the dead was a lieutenant; amongst the wounded, it is believed, a captain. Our soldiers especially grieved for the loss of Del Totto di Belluno, a distinguished young man known to you, who was wounded in the thigh and fell into the hands of the enemy, and conducted by them to Udine. Although the Government endeavoured to conceal the truth, the particulars of this engagement have appeared in the *Tempo di Trieste* and other local journals. Contemporaneously with this exploit a band assembled at Venzone, more than 150 volunteers in number, commanded by the brave C——, your friend, and also the friend of the brothers B——, of Moggio, through which they passed, pushing on towards the canal of Gorto, in Carnia. The aim of this movement was to assail an Austrian corps, which succeeded. A sharp fight lasted for some time, and ended with the rout of the enemy, who fled precipitately, leaving 50 men dead and wounded, amongst whom are all the officers. Our loss is trifling. The band, after this encounter, separated into various parties, to facilitate the movement and join again when time and place permitted. It appears certain that a small band has entered Friuli, in Cadore, helping the patriots of that district, who, for some time, have been strongly organising themselves. *L'Independente*, of Piacenza, of the 12th, says a friend has received the following despatch: "The Venetian insurrection has not terminated; two legions of brave men have had fresh encounters; a third is now forming. The population of Friuli are enthusiastic."

### THE EMPERORS AT NICE.

*Galignani's Messenger* of Monday contains the following narrative of the movements of the Emperors subsequent to Friday last:—

"The Emperor Napoleon on Friday, after the review, went to Villefranche, to visit the Russian frigates and the Aigle. The former fired a salute, and their bands played the air of Queen Hortense. His Majesty at the dinner at the Villa Peillion was seated between the Emperor and Empress of Russia. The Emperors in the evening went to the theatre, where a grand representation was given. Their Majesties were in plain clothes; Alexander II. wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Napoleon III. the order of St. Andrew. The Emperor of the French entered the box a little in advance, the orchestra playing the air of Queen Hortense. When the Emperor Alexander appeared the National Hymn of Russia was given. The state of the railway between Nice and Toulon, owing to the water, was such as to make it doubtful whether the journey could be effected by land, but a number of men having worked all night the way was rendered passable, and the Emperor of the French left Nice at eight on Saturday morning, and arrived at half-past twelve at the Toulon Station, where he was received by the Minister of Marine, with whom he proceeded immediately to the arsenal. The crowd assembled in all the streets through which his Majesty passed received him with the loudest acclamations. The Emperor was met at the dockyard by Vice-Admiral Viscount de Chabannes, the Maritime Prefect, and Vice-Admiral Count Bouet-Wallaunez, commander-in-chief of the experimental squadron. His Majesty, after passing along the front of the line of Marines drawn up on either side, visited successively the iron-clad frigate La Provence, now being completed in one of the docks the saw mills, the building yard of Mourillon, and the Belliqueuse and Taureau steam rams, the plans and models of which were presented to the Emperor by M. du Puy de Lôme, director of naval constructions. From the port his Majesty embarked and went on board the admiral's ship, the Solferino, where the officers of the other vessels had assembled to be presented. As soon as they had returned on board their respective ships a signal was made for the squadron to get under weigh. The Solferino, on reaching the offing, discharged her guns while under full steam, and after all the other vessels had gone through a similar manœuvre, the squadron returned to its anchorage. At five o'clock the Emperor left the Solferino, and, landing at the arsenal, returned to the Maritime Prefecture. In the evening there was a grand banquet, at which the principal civil and military authorities were present. His Majesty left the following day by railway for Marseilles, where he arrived at half-past eleven. After proceeding, without any escort, and in the midst of an immense crowd, to the docks, the port, the new prefecture, and other public establishments, his Majesty went to visit King Leopold of Belgium, who was to leave this morning for Nice to visit the Empress of Russia. The Emperor afterwards visited in succession the Boulevard Dugommier, the new Rue de Noailles, the Rue Imperiale, the cathedral, and the Hotel Dieu. Such were the crowds that followed the Emperor's carriage that his Majesty was at one moment obliged to halt and acknowledge the enthusiastic cheering of the people. When the Emperor, much moved by this cordial reception, stood upright in his carriage to salute the crowd, the cheering became deafening. The Emperor listened with great attention to a petition presented to him by the body of porters (porte-faix), and shook hands at the end with their syndic. His Majesty left at half-past one by the ordinary train, the Imperial railway carriages being left for the Emperor of Russia. On leaving Marseilles his Majesty was accompanied as far as Arles by M. de Maupas and General d'Aurelle de Paladines. The Emperor reached Lyons at half-past eight, and was welcomed with the same enthusiasm as at Marseilles. His Majesty was received at the station by Marshal Canrobert, and proceeded through the densely crowded streets to the Hotel de Ville, where M. Chevreau, prefect of the Rhone, was awaiting his arrival. In the evening all the principal authorities of the city—ecclesiastical, civil, and military—dined with his Majesty. The Emperor was to review the troops this morning at ten, as already mentioned, and to leave for Paris at noon.

### THE WRIT DE HÆRETICO COMMISERANDO.

Professor De Morgan publishes the following letter in reply to an application made to him for his signature to the "Declaration" recently issued under the auspices of the *Record*:—

This document was sent to me four days ago. It "solicits the favour"—I thought at first it was a grocer's supplication for tea and sugar patronage—of my signature to expression of "sincere regret" that some persons unnamed—general warrants are illegal—differ from what I am supposed—by persons whom it does not concern—to hold about Scripture and Science in their real or alleged discrepancies.

No such favour from me: for three reasons. First, I agree with Sir J. Herschel that the solicitation is an intrusion to be publicly repelled. Secondly, I do not regret that others should differ from me, think what I may: those others are as good as I, and as well able to think, and as much entitled to their conclusions. Thirdly, even if I did regret, I should be ashamed to put my name to bad chemistry made to do duty for good reasoning. The declaration is an awkward attempt to saturate sophism with truism; but the sophism is left largely in excess.

I owe the inquisitors a grudge for taking down my conceit of myself. For two months I have crowed in my own mind over my friend Sir J. Herschel, fancying that the promoters instinctively knew better than to bring their fallacies before a writer on logic. Ah! my dear Sir John! thought I, if you had shown yourself to be well up in *Barbara Celarent*, and had ever and anon astonished the natives with the distinction between *simpliciter* and *secundum quid*, no autograph hunters would have baited a trap with *non sequitur* to catch your signature. What can I say now? I hide my diminished head, diminished by the horns which I have been compelled to draw in.

Those who make personal solicitation for support to an opinion about religion are bound to know their men. The king had a right to Brother Neale's money, because Brother Neale offered it. Had he put his hand into purse after purse by way of finding out all who were of Brother Neale's mind, he would have been justly met by a rap on the knuckles whenever he missed his mark.

The kind of test before me is the utmost our time will allow of that inquisition into opinion which has been the curse of Christianity ever since the State took Providence under its protection. The writ *de hæretico commiserando* is little more than the smell of the empty cask, and those who issue it may represent the old woman with her

O suavis anima, quale in te dicam bonum
Antehac fuisse; tales cum sint reliquiæ.

It is no excuse that the illegitimate bantling is a very little one. Its parents may think themselves hardly treated when they are called lineal successors of Tony Fire-the-faggot; but, degenerate though they be, such is their ancestry. Let every allowance be made for them, but their unholy fire must be trodden out; so long as a spark is left, nothing but fuel is wanted to make a blaze. If this cannot be done, let the flame be confined to theology, though even there it burns with diminished vigour; and let charity, candour, sense, and ridicule, be ready to play upon it whenever there is any chance of its extending to literature or science.

What would be the consequence if this test-signing absurdity were to grow? Deep would call unto deep; counter-declaration would answer declaration, each stronger than the one before. The moves would go on like the dispute of two German students, of whom each is bound to a sharper retort on a graduated scale, until at last comes *dummer junge!*—and then they must fight. There is a gentleman in the upper fifteen of the signers of the writ—the hawking of whose names appears to me very bad taste—whom I met in cordial co-operation for many a year at a scientific board. All I knew about his religion was that he, as a clergyman, must, in some sense or other, receive the thirty-nine Articles; all he could know about mine was that I was some kind of heretic, or so reputed. If we had come to signing opposite manifestoes, turn-about, we might have found ourselves in the lowest depth of party dissension at our very council-table. I trust the list of subscribers to the declaration, when it comes to be published, will show that the bulk of those who have really added to our knowledge have seen the thing in its true light.

The promoters—I say nothing about the subscribers—of the movement will, I trust, not feel aggrieved at the course I have taken or the remarks I have made. Walter Scott says that, before we judge Napoleon by the temptation to which he yielded, we ought to remember how much he may have resisted. I invite them to apply this rule to myself; they can have no idea of the feeling with which I contemplate all attempts to repress freedom of inquiry, nor of the loathing with which I recoil from the proposal to be art and part. They have asked me to give a public opinion upon a certain point. It is true that they have had the kindness to tender both the opinion they wish me to form, and the shape in which they would have it appear: I will let them draw me out, but I will not let them take me in. If they will put an asterisk to my name, and this letter to the asterisk, they are welcome to my signature. As I do not expect them to relish this proposal, I will not solicit the favour of its adoption. But they have given a right to think, for they have asked me to think; to publish, for they have asked me to allow them to publish; to blame them, for they have asked me to blame their betters. Should they venture to find fault because my direction of disapproval, publicly given, is half a revolution different from theirs, they will be known as having presented a loaded document at the head of a traveller in the highway of public discussion, with—Your signature or your silence!

A. DE MORGAN.

### EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ADVENTURE.

It has often been said that there is a
dence which takes care of drunken men,
dent appended would seem to add weight
tion. A telegram from Liverpool, on
announced that a man had been thrown
fallen out, of the express train which leaves
five o'clock for Liverpool. Immediately
known it was telegraphed to Liverpool,
arrival of the train there five men occupying
partment spoken of were taken into custody
names were—James Murphy, William Re
Joseph Mantel, seamen belonging to the
dore Perry, the property of Messrs. Baines
also another seaman named James Bur
sergeant in the Royal Artillery named Ja
perthwaite, on leave of absence from
Cowperthwaite made a statement to
that when the express left London
in the same compartment of a second-class
with himself, the four men mentioned,
who is said to have got out at Crewe, and
Apter, the man whom we supposed to have
This man seemed to be about 21 years of age,
drunk. Soon after leaving London he began
his money, which was in an old-fashioned red
purse. Murphy told him not to be a fool
put his money back. The man appear
careless about it, and answered that it
They then had some drink, of which Apter
Shortly after this Apter jumped up and
wanted to get out, as he was at Euston
Murphy took hold of him by the collar, and
him on to the seat, telling him to sit still
again got up and staggered against the do
carriage, which flew open, and he fell out
time the train was going at 40 to 50 miles an
it was of course supposed that he was killed
was searched from Rugby for a considerable di
no trace was found of the missing man. The
the search was telegraphed to Liverpool, and
men there in custody were kept under
Murphy, who appeared to be most inti
sociated with the occurrence, began to be
at his position. The oddest part of the sto
to come. By the train which arrives in L
eleven o'clock the missing man presented him
and well with scarcely a scratch to show. His
of his extraordinary escape has a very la
aspect. He remembers distinctly having be
railway carriage, but everything else is a bl
he found himself awaking from a damp
ditch at the bottom of a high embankment.
poses that he awoke about ten o'clock, but
must have lasted much longer. He managed
his way to the next station, and went on to L
at the first opportunity.

### THE FRENCH COURT AND T MORNING CHRONICLE.

The case of Serjeant Glover v. De Persign
others was again brought before the Court of Q
Bench last week. This long-pending case, wh
been previously given at some length in the L
papers, is an action brought by Mr. Serjeant G
late proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, again
Duke de Persigny and others for services re
to the French Government by the publicatio
translating of articles published in the *M*
*Chronicle*.—Serjeant Parry upon this occasion
the case. Serjeant Glover, he said, had long
member of the legal profession, but had not
much. In 1854 he became proprietor of the
*Chronicle*, and in 1856 the Duke de Persigny w
bassador here, and M. Billault was Minister of
terior. They were desirous of having a
London which should advocate the views of the
vernment, the articles appearing in the
*Chronicle* to be translated for insertion in the
papers. An agreement was made by which the
tiff was to receive £700 or £800 a month,
was arranged that if the *Morning Chron*
came depreciated in value in consequence of the
ticles compensation would be paid up to Octob
Serjeant Glover inserted articles day after
week after week, and for these articles he
compensation. In April, 1857, Serjeant Glove
to Paris, and had interviews with the Emp
M. Billault. The French Government gave him
cession for an international telegraph betw
deaux and Boston, which would have enabled
establish an international company in France
serjeant was unable to establish the co
asked for further time, which was refused
cession was then granted to other pers
whom was the Empress's physician. In the
his speech, Serjeant Parry referred to a lett
Serjeant Glover addressed to the French Gove
in which he made his claim.—Mr. Bovill hande
original letter, in which he said that he did
any pecuniary recompense from the French
ment for anything that had appeared in the
*Chronicle*.—After Serjeant Glover had been ex
and a great deal of discussion had taken place,
course of which a passage omitted from the
letter was read, Mr. Serjeant Parry said th
Bovill and himself had agreed to withdraw a
This was done, and the case terminated.

### GALLANT RESCUE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

A storm of a very violent nature raged on
coast of Fife last week, in the midst of
schooner was observed drifting in towards th
in spite of every exertion apparently used by th
of the vessel. The coastguard men were soon
alert, and prepared to meet the emergency.
vessel was, however, seen to strike on a reef o
to the east of Kilminning Castle, and a me
was immediately despatched to Crail to apprise
agent there of the disaster. The agent imme
got a horse and cart, with such appliances a
be laid hold of; but there were no
to be had. Before the horse and ca
arrived from Crail, Mr. Crombie, farmer,
ning, who deserves the highest praise
energy he displayed, had one of his farm-carts
and had the salmon coble, belonging to Mr. T
Meldrum, blacksmith, Hallflat, which was lying
half a mile to the westward, conveyed to that
the coast opposite the disabled ship. A good
persons had by this time reached the spot, a
coble was conveyed across the rocks till it reache
water, about fifty yards from the ship. The cries
crew at this time were very distressing to those o
They asked if no rockets could be thrown to
and on learning that none were to be had, one
sailors made an attempt to descend the ship o
bow, with the view of swimming ashore. He was
by those on the shore not to do so, and he gave
attempt. As soon as the coble was got laun
great many volunteered their services to man
the following were selected:—Thomas M
Charles Bottrel, James Thomson, Thomas Brow
George Clark. This gallant crew, at great
their lives, at once faced the raging sea, a
cheers of the spectators, and, after great
succeeded in reaching the vessel, and taki
the crew of three men and a boy, who w
time, in a very exhausted state. On re
heavy surge sweeping round the vessel br
the oars, and great fears were entertaine
boat would be upset. She reached the
however, and the shipwrecked crew we
charge by Mr. Crombie, who supplied their
wants. The vessel was found to be the E
Aberdeen, bound to Wemyss, in ballast.

### SUICIDE FROM VORACIT

A case of self-destruction, remarkable as to
occurred in the suburbs of Paris last week.
fortunate suicide was a stone-digger, aged 24,
of Lyons, who was afflicted with what medi
call bulimy or insatiable hunger. His earnings
insufficient to satisfy his enormous appetite,
he ate scarcely anything but bread, his fellow
men used to contribute towards his suppo
wearied with thus burdening his friends, and
out by his sufferings from the presence of tænia,
aggravated his hunger, he at last came to the desp
resolution of hanging himself, and succeeded in
ing his purpose. The annals of medicine record
instances of this disease, both in ancient and
times, but the most remarkable case of late ye
that of a woman named Anne Denise, who
Paris only a few years since. This unfortunat
was afflicted with bulimy from her infancy, and wh
a young girl used to devour as much as ten po
bread daily. Though not in indigent circum
she was twice arrested for stealing bread to
her hunger. She was at length admitted into th
pêtrière, and placed under the treatment of
Esquirol and Amussat, but to no purpose, for sh
the institution as voracious as ever. Her
varied in intensity; at ordinary times she
manage with twelve pounds of bread per day,
three or four months of the year she would
twenty to twenty-four pounds; and for
secutive years her appetite was greatly
vated in spring. As she advanced
her appetite became depraved, and she took
to grass and flowers, especially butter-cups, of
she would gather and eat an immense quantity
relieve the colics caused by this unnatural food
used to drink brandy, of which she became
nately fond, and at last died a few hours after tak
a whole litre at once. When on her deathbed, a
unable to take food, she begged her sister to come
eat near her, and her last words were, "Since it plea
God that I shall eat no more, let me at least have
pleasure of seeing you eat." It is a remarkable
that on a *post mortem* examination, her stomach
found to be exceedingly small, while her liver wa
usually large, and all her other viscera quite
of normal size.—*Galignani*.

## DEATH OF A GIRL FROM UNGER AND COLD.

was held in the City-road, London, last the body of Susan Hamlett, aged eleven Mrs. Susannah Hamlett, 58, Bath-street, St. said that she was the wife of Edwin Hamlett, They had five children, of whom the the eldest; the others being respectively even, four, and one years. Her husband ing down hill for four years past, and his was only from 6s. to 14s. a week. For the ks he was laid up ill with fever, and during ey had only 8s. a week. They had their fur- d for rent, but before that they had been art with a great deal of it to buy food and rent in part. All the family got low typhoid deceased bore her sufferings a fortnight—until She then became very bad, and internal came on, and she died suddenly between eight o'clock. There was no furniture in and deceased had very little covering.—Dr. on said: I was called in to the deceased on morning at eight o'clock. I saw the naked girl lying in one of the corners of the room. s not a vestige of clothing, but a piece of ting partly covered the body. The cause of was internal hæmorrhage from typhoid ing from exposure to the cold and the want common necessaries of life. Some other evi- been taken, the jury returned a verdict died suddenly from the mortal effects from low typhoid fever, accelerated by of the common necessaries of life, exposure d, and want of proper medical attendance.

## SIAN POOR AND PARISIAN CHARITY.

re some things which the English working y envy the great and intelligent working is. The Parisians may, indeed, one and all of the tenderness with which they treat in whatever guise it presents itself to them. bits of chivalry in the bases of some of the institutions of Paris the like of which we England. The Loan of Honour—the shed to lend money to working men in ents of difficulty, with their own good security — can we match this in ? Have we that tenderness, organised ied out by municipal authority, which the case of the *pauvre honteux*? We have khouse for moneyless age, and in Paris greyhead is kept under the child's roof. I mitted to state emphatically, poverty does with it in Paris the shame that overwhelms don. This is my opinion, after long experi- s is not the opportunity for inquiring the great revolution, which is a daily boast in enchman's mouth, brought all classes so gether that it enabled the richest born to nd all the horrors of the condition of the born. No man, however, who has had ity of studying all classes of French will, I am sure, contradict me when I say current of human sympathy runs with a w from one class to that beneath it in ntry than it does on our side of the There is less of the manner of patronage , and less of the shame of dependence in re- among our neighbours than among us; so n of the acutest sensibility may go through aty Paris bureaux of benevolence and watch s tending the poor in the four or five houses which depend on each bureau, and he shall be shocked by a word of harshness spoken to Paris recipients of charity. There is how- verse to the medal. The working population are the dependants of the Government. They s be surrounded and protected by great in- , for the Government will not allow them to selves. They want that without which a 's crust is a stone—they want liberty.—*The of Lutetia.*

## GRANVILLE ON MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION.

distribution of the prizes awarded to the l candidates at middle-class examination com- enerally look about them for an able and dis- l character to undertake the office of presi- hus we have had Lord Brougham, Mr. , bishops without number, and we have now dent of the Council of Education undertaking of president at the distribution of prizes the last examination by the Oxford middle- iners. No man, perhaps, was so well qua- an address as Lord Granville. Him- gant scholar, holding one of the highest n the kingdom, and having devoted a con- portion of his time and talents in considering question of education, an- inions falling are deserving of marked attention. Lord entirely endorses Mr. Lowe's opinion as re- parties who are too rich to allow their chil- educated in the National Schools, and yet too d them to the public schools or the universities. dle class, as thus defined, have, therefore, no t to send their children to private schools, ey are left to the tender mercies of the ster. As a rule, of course, there are many exceptions; it is to be feared that school- ave more at heart the pleasing of the parents sound instruction of the pupils. As long as go home at the holidays looking fat and jolly, prizes in his box, and a good account of the n which he has been fed, Paterfamilias is happy, and, perchance, having received a similar education as his son, he is not in a o examine him in his general proficiency. But dle-class examinations will in time, it is be- t a stop to this system. The masters as well ys are now placed under examination. For if three or four boys are sent up from a chool and are plucked, the natural conclusion rawn is that they have not been properly or that the master was not a real judge of ld be required; and parents, with reports of ss examinations constantly before them, e to the conclusion that to have their boys ght they must send them to those schools ve turned out the largest number of success- dates. Schoolmasters now to be able to make ving must study almost as hard as the boys. d that it is a very different thing to examine themselves, and to have them examined by independent persons. They may think that some two or three clever boys, but they find ake when these lads are put in competition s from some two or three hundred schools. he better class of masters that these ions will bring out that leads men, such as anville, to advocate their extension. The on on the public and endowed schools has at even the rich and the aristocratic are better off with respect to their children e of the middle class. At a public school n shown that if a boy be really clever and the master will take pleasure in teaching him; the contrary, he is not above mediocrity, he is left very much to choose his own leaves the school almost an ignoramus, knowledge he may afterwards obtain he en, not books. Lord Granville hopes om the commission which the Govern- nted to inquire into the state of middle- n, and he naturally takes credit to him- g so framed the term of the commission bers shall feel themselves perfectly un- the course they may think it advisable We quite agree with him that nothing ore distasteful to the middle classes than mselves fettered either with Government striction. A coercive principle of education the Continent, but in England it would not d for an instant. Doubtless, cheap education blessing, but it is very questionable whether y, independent middle class of English peo- d care to feel that they, even by implication, debted to Government for that which they are d to do for themselves and their children. refer to pay for that which they receive. class examination will in a few years, we believe, considerably raise the standard of on, but for persons of that class to really enter question *con amore* they must be left perfectly olled or untrammelled. A spirit of emulation to be thus generated, which cannot fail to be ve of the best results. Lord Granville also upon the mixed question as to whether it was boys of the middle class to receive what is termed a classical education, or whether it t be better to give them greater instruction n language, and make them better acquainted eral science. There is much to be said sides of the subject, but on the whole his seems to be of opinion that a good classical lays the foundation for the better acquisi- only of modern languages, but also of general The acquirement of classical knowledge, n itself, naturally expands the mind, and more ready to receive knowledge of every the young successful candidate Lord Gran- very happy in his address, especially when d out to them, that if they supposed that in rizes they had done all that was required of examination would have done them more ged. They were to remember that as yet ly on the threshold of knowledge. That ent, or even to hold a mediocre position of the present day, they had much, very learn, as Lord Brougham remarked the y, he had been learning all his life, and yet a scholar. We believe, however, that the ion made by the public distribution of the d the admirable speech of the president, will o egg them on to increased exertion and yet ness.

## AN UNFORTUNATE ABSENTEE.

In the Court of Common Pleas the case of Barber *v.* Marriott was brought forward on Tuesday.

Mr. Yeatman said that this was an action in which the plaintiff claimed about £200, and it was tried at Guildhall at the sittings before the long vacation, in the defendant's absence, where of course the verdict passed for the plaintiff. The absence of the defendant was quite accidental; the fact was that, being at Southampton, he went to the railway-station to come up to London, but arriving a few moments too late he found the door shut. Soon after the trial judgment was signed in the action, and the defendant was arrested upon it in Jersey, and ever since he had been confined in Jersey gaol. The present motion was for a rule for a new trial, and, further, that the defendant, upon paying the money claimed into court, should be discharged from custody.

Mr. Justice Byles asked what authority this court had to order the release of a person confined in Jersey?

Mr. Yeatman apprehended that the court could make such an order.

Mr. Justice Keating: Did they arrest in Jersey upon an English *ca sa?*

Mr. Yeatman thought so, but admitted that he was imperfectly instructed upon that point.

Mr. Justice Byles said that upon payment of costs and upon bringing the amount of debt into court the complainant's counsel might have a rule nisi to set aside the judgment, and when the judgment was set aside he could take his own course to procure the discharge of the defendant.

Mr. Yeatman asked also for a new trial upon the ground that the notice of trial was insufficient.

The Court thought the notice was sufficient, but they granted a rule upon the first point.

Rule granted.

## ROMANCE IN ANIMAL LIFE.

### The Loves of Susan and Sarah.

Mr. Frank Buckland, in a letter to the *Field*, says—

Those who are at a loss where to spend an hour or so these miserable November afternoons, I would strongly advise to go at once to the Zoological Gardens and see the chimpanzee which Mr. Bartlett brought with him from Liverpool not many hours since.

As in duty bound I hastened to pay my respects, and found Sarah (for this is the name of the new beast) sitting on her box in the new monkey-house,

"Like Jove in his chair,
King of the air."

A quiet, docile-looking creature is Sarah. She is covered with jet-black hair, and is about as big as a good-sized terrier dog when in begging attitude; and, barring a slight cold and cough, is apparently in excellent health. Her face is exceedingly human, very much more so than that of her companion Susan, the ourang-outang. When allowing me to take her measurement, she stretched her limbs, and watched what I was doing with the air of lazy yet watchful indifference which often characterises an old gentleman having his gouty leg fomented. I gave her my watch, which she immediately applied to her huge projecting under lip; I then put it to her ear, and she listened to the ticking with the wondering face of a child; she then dragged my hand down to examine it again, and evinced a strong desire to examine its internal anatomy by means of her long probe-like finger. She remained very quiet while I took her measurements, which are as follows:—

| | ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|
| Length of body ... ... ... ... | 1 | 10 |
| Length of arm and forearm... ... | 1 | 1 |
| Length of hand... ... ... ... | 0 | 7½ |
| Round the chest ... ... ... ... | 1 | 10 |
| Round the abdomen ... ... ... | 1 | 11 |
| Length of leg ... ... ... ... | 1 | 3 |
| Length of foot ... ... ... ... | 0 | 7 |
| Breadth of foot ... ... ... ... | 0 | 3½ |
| Breadth of hand ... ... ... ... | 0 | 3 |
| Ear in width ... ... ... ... | 0 | 3½ |
| Susan's ear ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1 |

All of a sudden, while taking my notes, I missed a book, and turning round sharply, saw that Susan had come behind me and had suddenly snatched the book away. The fact is, that Susan is excessively jealous of the attention shown by visitors to Sarah; and Mr. Bartlett tells me that when these two anthropoid ladies were first introduced to each other, the scene was comical in the extreme. Susan betook herself into the middle of her cage, and set up all her hideous red hair, evidently trying to make herself as big and as formidable-looking as possible, like a cat when a dog suddenly comes upon her round a corner. An immense deal of monkey palaver and conversation then took place, which might have been mistaken for the new arrival giving the latest news from the West of Africa, but which really meant a challenge of defiance. Like boys newly arrived at school, the object of these creatures was evidently to see who was to be master, and the result of the last few hours has evidently proved that Ourang is to be commandant of the cage. A lady who had come to visit the new arrival brought her some grapes, &c. Susan immediately came forward to claim her share of the grapes; but on Chimp also coming forward, she retired at once, looking as disagreeable as a jilted young lady. Greediness is a characteristic of Chimp; for when a grape was given to her rival, she ran backward like a jibbing horse, nearly the whole length of her cage, and danced up and down in the most excited manner, all the time uttering cries which reminded one strongly of a child some five or six years old undergoing corporal punishment with a bit of birch rod. This performance, Mr. Bartlett tells me, takes place every time this "naughty child"-like animal cannot immediately get what it wants. These creatures are, in fact, continually playing with each other the whole day; and I saw a most interesting piece of manœuvring on the part of Susan to obtain, under false pretences, an apple which lay within the range of Chimp's long arms. Susan evidently had not pluck enough to come and claim the apple, which was her rightful property, but endeavoured to steal it, which she did by gradually rolling and playing with the chair up to the place where the apple lay; she then dropped off the chair and wriggled herself towards it, like a deer-stalker in a mountain gully; she ultimately stretched out her arm, seized it, and instantly bolted. Chimp in a moment was after her, and seizing her by her long hair, pulled her backwards, and apparently tried to jump up and down on her procumbent person, till she let go the coveted dainty. Anyhow, both Susan and Sarah are amazingly human in their looks, and I am sorry to say, in their actions also, though Chimp evidently has most brains of the two.

This is (Mr. Bartlett tells me) the first time that these two creatures have ever been alive in any European collection *at the same time*, so that if we wish to visit our "poor relations," who, as the niggers have it, can speak if they choose, but are silent for fear of being put to hard work, we have now an excellent opportunity of so doing. Please remember not fall in love with and show too much attention to Sarah, or you will surely excite the jealousy of Susan, and who will probably immediately resent the affront, and that will indeed be, as the poet has it,

"A nice situation,
For *Sarah's* young man."

◆

**The Hebdomadal Council at Oxford** have again had under their consideration a proposal, emanating from the Vice Chancellor, for the endowment of Professor Jowett's chair with emoluments to the extent of £400 a year. After some discussion the proposal was negatived by one vote.

**A Cock Pheasant and Crinoline.**—A contributor of the *Field* says:—Your correspondent, Dr Bree, having given an instance in your last number of "admiration of crinoline" in a magpie, I have one to record of a nature exactly the reverse, for having been on a visit to a friend of mine living in Kent, I had an opportunity of there witnessing the effect of an extraordinary antipathy to that article of dress exemplified in a fine cock pheasant, which inhabited, or rather, infested, the grounds and shrubbery. He had been originally, I believe, reared on the premises, but had become as wild as any of his fellows, and, after having been lord of a harem of some seven or eight ladies last spring, who had all reared their families and gone off with them, had been left in loneliness, with his temper soured against the female sex at large. His beat was for about a quarter of a mile between the house and the entrance-gate, and on the approach of anything in the shape of crinoline his temper was roused to such a degree that he attacked it with all his might and main, flying up at the unnatural appendage, pecking fiercely with his bill, and striking out at it with his spurs like any gamecock, uttering at the same time an angry shriek. I witnessed all this with my own eyes, and was not surprised at the terror he had created among the females, and especially the girls, by whom he was positively dreaded, and not without reason. One lady had attempted to protect herself by taking a terrier as her guardian, who at first offered fight in her defence, but was soon compelled to show the white feather, and at the very sight of his antagonist ran off with his tail between his legs. At length, however, he met with his master in the shape of a gipsy-woman, who being of course, uncrinolined, and, therefore, considering herself unjustly attacked, set upon him, and not only pulled out all his fine tail, but crushed him with her foot, and left him on his back apparently in the agonies of death. The domestics, however, went to his assistance, and by their kind attentions he was restored. Still his old antipathy revived with his returning strength, and in a day or two the sight of crinoline again aroused his wrath. Therefore, for fear of his meeting with an untimely end from some other strong-minded woman, it was decided when I left the place that he should have his wing clipped, and be kept prisoner within the walls of the kitchen garden, where, what with the loss of his tail and the curtailment of his means of flight, he will, poor fellow, be in every sense a gaol-bird for life.

## SUSPECTED MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN AT BOULOGNE.

A shocking discovery, which, there is every reason to believe, points to a double murder, has just been made at Boulogne-sur-Mer. Early on Monday morning the body of a boy, about seven years of age, was discovered in the Liane river; and a few hours afterwards the body of another boy, of apparently four years of age, was found near the same spot. The children were fully dressed, and it was evident that they had not been long in the water. The greatest excitement was caused by the discovery, and inquiries were instituted, and circumstances investigated, which ultimately led to the conviction on the part of the authorities that a man named Leducq had drowned the children. Leducq had formerly been a waiter in the town, and his wife, whom he had abandoned, continued to reside there. Of late years he seemed to have been a good deal in London, from which capital he returned to Boulogne in company with two children answering the description of those found drowned on Sunday last, in the steam-packet of the South Eastern Company plying between Folkestone and Boulogne. At the booking-office in the former town, as well as on the steam-boat, he was noticed to have the two children with him, but when he presented himself before his wife on Sunday night to extort money from her he was alone, and it was remarked that his trousers were wet up to the knees. On these facts being ascertained during Monday search was made for Leducq, but it was not until Tuesday afternoon that he was arrested at Mont Cavarel, of which place he is a native. It seems that he has (with considerable hesitation) confessed that he had brought the two children across with him from England, but having been instructed to hand them over to a person who was to meet him in Boulogne he did so, and had not seen them alive afterwards. There is a suspicion that Leducq had a third child with him, an infant of two years old, but there is a doubt upon this point. It is believed that the murdered children were the offspring of Leducq and a woman with whom he cohabited in London.

## NINETEEN COLLIERS COMMITTED FOR RIOTING.

The nineteen colliers were finally brought up at a special sessions at Bilston, on Friday. Mr. Spooner again presided as the stipendiary magistrate. Lord Lichfield (the lord lieutenant of Staffordshire) was again upon the bench; as also were Captains Paley and Barnett, of the 12th Hussars.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien (of the Midland Circuit), assisted by Mr. Motteram (of the Oxford Circuit), conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Kenealey (of the Oxford Circuit), instructed by Mr. Roberts, solicitor of Manchester, defended the prisoners.

Superintendent Oswell deposed to the commencement of the riot. He said that a combined force of between 3,000 and 4,000 were approaching that part of the road upon which lay the coal-pits of the Earl of Dudley, and had declined to cease beating their drums, by which the men going to work were intimidated, when Major M'Knight, the acting chief constable of the county, who had been walking with a body of police alongside of the mob, threw a number of his men across the road just where a street branched out of the road. As he (the superintendent) was standing in the road, in front of his men, one of the mob rushed up to him and violently pushed him. He pushed him back, but he again ran at him, and swearing that the police should not stop him, kicked him with great violence on the shin, occasioning a wound. At the same time there was a cry raised to attack the police, and force a way; and Major M'Knight gave orders for the drums to be seized. Sticks were flourished, and a general attack was then commenced on the police, to which the latter replied, the front rank drawing their truncheons, and the rear rank their sabres; but the latter to be used only to preserve the prisoners after arrest.

A Policeman confirmed this evidence; and further testimony of the riotous nature of the assembly, in concert with which the men were acting, having been given,

Mr. Kenealey then made a powerful speech on behalf of the prisoners. He contended that they were all lawfully engaged when they were stopped upon the high road by the police. They had a right, by persuasion or example, to endeavour to induce their fellow men to pursue the same course that they were pursuing so long as they did so peaceably. They were out trying to show that they were not in the starving condition some people supposed, and were also trying to inspirit their fellows to hope for success; but they were not out for any illegal purpose. At what other hour could they hope to bring their arguments to bear upon their fellow-workmen than at an early hour in the morning, when they were going to work? After that hour all access to the men would be cut off, for they would be down the pits. He knew of no law which would prevent such assemblies.

The Stipendiary said that, as that question had been raised, he had no alternative but to commit the prisoners for trial; for the state of things that had recently prevailed could be no longer allowed. If the law did not prohibit such meetings then an Act of Parliament must be passed making them illegal, or the people would rise up and demand such a law; for he could assure Mr. Kenealey that such had been the state of that district recently that a perfect reign of terror had prevailed.

After this expression of opinion from the bench Mr. Kenealey would not proceed any further.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, on the special request of the Stipendiary, made a brief reply upon the law. He ridiculed the notion that there had not been conspiracy, and regretted greatly that a gentleman in the position of his learned friend should have given the weight of his opinion to such a statement in that district at that time.

The Stipendiary said that if his extended experience had taught him, and if he had learned anything from much reading in his profession, it was to be assured that the meetings were as illegal as could be. His worship expressed his deepest and very strongest regret that he had to commit on such charges men who had hitherto borne respectable characters and some of whom he doubted not were the dupes of their leaders.

Mr. Kenealey then asked that bail might be accepted.

The Stipendiary declined to grant the application, because he could not look upon the riot on the morning of the 20th as other than an organised attack upon the police.

## THE TRAGOPAN.

Among the birds lately received at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, in the Bois de Boulogne, there are some Tragopans—a kind of Chinese pheasant, sent over by M. Dabry, French Consul at Han Keou. These birds are called *Too-Chew-Kee* by the Chinese; a name meaning, "*The bird that vomits flakes of silk.*" They are brought from the mountains of Sze-Chwen, and also from the Hoopay, Fokin, and Kwang-Tong districts, where they are much esteemed by the inhabitants, both for their plumage and the delicacy of their flesh. Viceroys and rich people always keep some in cages as curiosities. The size of the Tragopan does not exceed that of a common hen. Its plumage displays the most varied and brilliant colours. The head is jet black with a gold yellow crest; the eyes are large and bordered with blue; the neck is sky-blue; the breast a fiery red; the back and abdomen speckled white on a red ground. During summer it displays the magnificence of its plumage by puffing itself up and strutting about with the pride of a peacock, every now and then uttering a hoarse caw; then all at once it thrusts out a tongue at least a foot long, of a beautiful blue, speckled with fiery spots along the middle, at the same time two charming little blue horns make their appearance on its head. This delightful spectacle lasts about a quarter of an hour, after which the bird withdraws its tongue, lets down its horns, and subsides again into its sober toilet for common wear, uttering an odd sound, as if in mockery of the spectators. This bird, according to Chinese naturalists, is not only one of the wonders of nature on account of its plumage, but it also possesses the important virtue in the eyes of the Chinese, viz., filial piety; for the young ones take care of their parents when age or illness renders it impossible for them to provide for their own nourishment. This affectionate care has procured this creature the name of *Hiao-Ky*, or "bird of filial piety." It is also called *Py Choo Ky*, or "bird that avoids trees," because it haunts rocks rather than woods. Its flesh is excellent, and the Chinese say it has the property of making a man intelligent. The Tragopan is of the pheasant family, and this is the first time it has been seen in France. There is every reason to hope that it will be acclimatised.—*Galignani.*

**A Treat for the Young Sailors.**—The boys from the Royal Greenwich Hospital School, over 800 strong, accompanied by their double band and attendants, visited Professor Anderson, on his invitation, at St. James's-hall, on Saturday afternoon. Upon their arrival at the Nelson Monument, in Trafalgar-square, the boys marched round the base of the column, greeting the statue of the hero with three cheers. At the conclusion of the usual programme the Professor gratified the vast assembly by the introduction of Miss Lizzie Anderson, to illustrate the so-called Rope-tying Manifestation, who, having been securely and elaborately bound by two of the senior naval pupils, placed on a table, and concealed by a large cover of wicker-work, was discovered in a very short space of time, unbound, with the rope in her hand. She was then again concealed from view for a few minutes, and when discovered was securely self-bound, hand and foot; nay, neck and heels together, to the astonishment of all present, several minutes being necessary to release her. Professor Anderson presented some 150 of the elder boys each with a clasp knife.

## THE SWISS POISONING CASE.

The following are the principal passages of the farewell letters addressed by Dr. Hermann Demme and his bride, Mdlle. Trümpy, to their relatives, as published by the Berne newspapers:—

"Fribourg, Nov. 13.

"Dear relatives and brothers,—I know well that the news of my death, announced in this letter, will cause you deep grief; but I also know that the unalterable love which you bear me will answer the prayer I address to you for forgiveness. The act, of which this sheet announces the accomplishment, has not been executed hastily, but with calm reflection, and after an attentive examination of all the circumstances. My existence is shattered by the terrible events of this year. I do not wish to abandon life without a struggle. I wished that my conscious innocence should triumph, despite all the terrible complications which have supervened. And for that I have persevered so long as my honour and that of my family were threatened; but never can I recover from those wounds which my honour as a medical man so unjustly suffered at the hands of the tribunal. My enemies are not satisfied with all the misery they have heaped upon me this year; they have persecuted me to the last moment, and have even sought to tear from my side her, who with me has faithfully supported all these troubles, and whom I have vainly supplicated to abstain from taking this final step with me. That I should never have been happy after what I have suffered; that the honour of our name is safe; that, much as I have enjoyed liberty, I have not wasted my life, but have employed it in working with a good conscience—these considerations ought to be a consolation for us, my dear relatives. My separation from you has been terribly grievous to me, but it is inevitable. Receive my thanks for the love, for the sacrifices you have made for me. Forgive me the annoyances I have caused you. Do not lament us, we who have loved faithfully unto death.

"Dear relations—I bequeath unto you all I possess, and beg you only to give to each of my faithful friends a remembrance. Give to each of my brothers that which will be useful to him. I request you to give my collection of pathological anatomy to the town of Wurtzburg, the town in which my dear father passed the most important years of his life, and which has always been so dear to me. Let a few earnest and loving words accompany this gift. Send my manuscript to B——, with the request that he will find some one who will be able to continue it and dispose of it. In case my father shall have a worthy successor in his practice, let my galvano-caustic apparatus be given to him: otherwise, it is to remain with my family. To you, with a farewell from my heart, I bequeath the clock on the mantelpiece, which has counted the saddest hours of my life. You understand that at this grave moment I cannot think of all. I trust to the wisdom of my relatives to supply what I shall have forgotten. If, dear relatives and brothers, you keep me in remembrance, if you do not regard my deed as a cowardice, but as the energetic action of a wounded, of an incurable man, I shall be content. I have borne patiently that which it is possible to bear, even of the most terrible kind. I have not trembled. Death, after the triumph of innocence, can give no place to any sad interpretation. I would gladly carry away with me the assurance of your forgiveness. But that cannot be. Adieu, my dear relatives! Adieu, my beloved brothers! Adieu, my faithful friends! Can you find strength to support this news, and not allow yourselves to be crushed by it? Preserve yourselves, my dear relatives, for my brothers who need you. Recall with love your Hermann.

"Nov. 14, 1864, midnight. I have arrived at Bulle, and I now add to my letter a few warm greetings. We believed we should gain the day, to be once more happy before our separation. The place where we shall take the final port will only be known to you by the stamp of the letter. I keep this letter ready. Adieu, most intimate friend of my heart; forgive, forgive, an unfortunate!

"Lausanne: We have arrived at Lausanne, and are going to Geneva, our last station. The execution of the final deed will be as follows: We shall take a walk, and enter a boat on the lake, from which we shall jump into the water. Perhaps we shall execute our project at a deep point we know of in the river in such a manner that our bodies will not be found. But that will be as may seem most convenient to us. Adieu those I love! These words will be the last. Keep me in loving remembrance. Forgive me."

The following letter was found on the 21st Nov. in the desk of Mdlle. Flora:—

"To my dear father and mother-in-law,—I thank you—I thank you with all my soul—for the goodwill you have for me, for all the love you have shown to me—to me, poor abandoned child! I shall never, probably, be able to repay, for I have resolved to quit this world with Hermann. The goodness I have found in him is quite worth a life, and will not allow me to repent. Forgive the misfortune which my poor relations have brought upon you. Forgive them for love of me, who would willingly compensate every bitter hour by a double love and a double veneration. I can no more. Adieu, my dear and good relations. God, the omnipotent and all-merciful, in whom we all believe, will not forget you, and will reward you for all. Your grateful daughter, "FLORA."

### Another Rumour.

The later papers from Berne stated that, in spite of the affecting farewell letters of Dr. Demme and Mdlle. Trümpy, doubts are still entertained of their having committed suicide. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* has received on the subject the following letter, dated Berne, November 24:—

"The announcement of the suicide of Dr. Demme and Mdlle. Flora Trümpy is received with a certain degree of incredulity. Despatches from the prefects of Lausanne and Vevey, as well as from other points on the Lake of Geneva, state that the bodies have not yet been found. The announcement of the suicide made by the Demme family is therefore only based on the farewell letters written by the doctor and Mdlle. Flora, and, from the haste in which they have been published, the truth of the story is more than ever doubted; it is looked upon as a made-up tale, intended to mask the departure of Dr. Demme, and facilitate his establishment in some other country under an assumed name—perhaps even his acceptation of the post of surgeon-in-chief to the Mexican army, which is said to have been offered him. Among the different rumours in circulation to explain the cause of his sudden disappearance is one according to which he is accused of having robbed an English lady whom he attended, three years back, at the Hotel du Bernerhof, of jewellery. The diamond ring given to Mdlle. Flora Trümpy as a wedding present is said to have been identified as belonging to that lady. I cannot say that the robbery is actually proved, but what is positive is that a charge of that nature against Dr. Demme has been made by an English gentleman, who, in reading the reports of the trial, remembered that his wife had lost a valuable ring while being attended by the doctor during her stay at Berne. Whatever may be the case, the reasons which led Dr. Demme to induce Mdlle. Trümpy to join him in his suicide, or rather his flight, are not clear; perhaps it was to make the tale of the suicide appear more probable. M. Leuzinger Schnell, the guardian of Mdlle. Flora Trümpy, has now lodged a charge of abduction against Dr. Demme.

## CARRYING EXPLOSIVE GOODS BY RAILWAY.

Mr. Thomas R. Collyer, of Gislingham, in Suffolk, and of Ashley's Hotel, Covent-garden, was charged at Worship-street, before Mr. Cooke, at the instance of Mr. William Henry Kent, superintendent of police of the Great Eastern Railway, with conveying in a break carriage of the railway explosive goods, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing them, and without giving proper notice of them to the servants of the company.

Mr. Ashley, solicitor to the company, stated that the defendant on Wednesday, the 9th inst., was a first-class passenger from Finningham, Suffolk, to the Bishopsgate station in town, by the train which reached that place at 12·15 p.m., his intention being, as he was informed, to proceed to New Zealand. He had several packages, which were placed with other luggage in the luggage-van, and among these was a large box or case, the lid of which was then in court. On the train reaching Shoreditch, this box was lifted out of the van to the platform, and the porters who did so perceived a smell of gas coming from it, and there could be little doubt that the contents were on fire. The box was immediately carried out and broken open, and it was then discovered to be filled with bottles of chymicals, and in particular with one of nitric acid, packed in sawdust and straw, which were burning. They were obliged to pour water on the burning articles to extinguish the fire. (The lid of the box, about 3½ft. long by 2½ft. wide, was here exhibited, and the action of fire upon it must have been strong, as it was scorched all over.) It was very fortunate indeed that the ignition did not take place earlier on the journey, or there could be no doubt that the luggage-van and its contents would have been in flames, and the lives of many passengers probably endangered. There was no endorsement on the package, as there should have been, but the defendant had readily acknowledged that those chymicals were his property, and that he had given no notice to the company's officers of the nature of the package. He was not aware, it seemed, of the legal consequences of his act; but the 120th section of the Railway Clauses Act imposed any penalty not exceeding £20 for such an offence.

The defendant said he regretted the accident should have occurred, but it was purely an accident, as the whole of the chymicals had been carefully packed in sawdust, but, unfortunately, the stopper of this bottle of nitric acid had not been as securely luted as it should have been, and had come out, and so, gas being generated, it had led to the ignition of the packing and burning of the box as it then appeared.

Mr. Cook said this beneficial enactment, both for the property of the railway companies and passengers themselves, could not be too widely known. As these proceedings, however, were chiefly intended to act as a warning, and no particular penalty was pressed for against the defendant, who probably thought he was entitled to carry such articles in this way, he should sentence him to pay a fine of 5s. for the offence itself, and 2s. for the summons, and a guinea additional for the expenses of the company's solicitor.

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**A Western Obituary.**—Jem Bangs we are sory to stait has deceased. He departed this life last munday. He went 4th without any struggle, and such is Life, Tu Day we are as pepper grass—mighty smart tu morrer we are cut down like a cowcumber of the ground. Jem kep a nise store, which his wife now wates on. His virchews wos numerous to behold. Many of things we bought at his growcery, and we are happy to stait to the admirin wurld that he never cheated speshully in the wate of makrel, which wos nise and smelt sweet, and his survivan wife is the same wa. We never knew him to put sand in his sugar, though he had a big sand bar in front of his hous; nor watter his Lickers, tho the Ohio river past his doro. Piece to his remains. He leaves 1 wife 9 children, 1 cow 4 horses, a growcers stoar, and other quadrupeds to mourn his loss—but in the language of the poit, his loss is their eternal gain.

## A COLONIAL SQUABBLE.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* says the railway to the Murray river is finished and in operation for goods traffic; and New South Wales has established custom-houses at different points of the frontier to prevent goods from passing from Victoria into the neighbouring colony without paying duty. Were the two colonies of New South Wales and Victoria independent states, and not, as they are (happily for themselves), dependencies of the British crown, we should now assuredly be either at war, or in that high state of diplomacy which either precedes or avoids war. In a former letter I informed you that this difficulty loomed in the future. It is now upon us, and it is about as unpleasant a political situation as can issue from any complication of colonial affairs If you take a late map of Australia you will find that the town of Echuca is on the Murray river, about 160 miles due north from the port of Melbourne. For some considerable time past, and gradually, as our railway works extended into the interior, the cost of carriage of settlers' supplies has, of course, constantly and sensibly fallen lower and lower. One inevitable result of this state of things is that all the squatters and other settlers in the southern parts of New South Wales buy their goods from Melbourne instead of from Sydney. To the extent of this trade, there having been hitherto no intercolonial duties insisted on at the frontier, the revenue of the sister colony has during the last few years necessarily suffered. The government of New South Wales, therefore, has for a long time past been urging our Government to collect and account for our neighbour's duties on goods passing the frontier, although in the year 1855, when the commercial relations of the two colonies at this frontier were exactly the converse of what they are now, and large quantities of Sydney goods came in duty free to the northern goldfields of Victoria, the Government of New South Wales staved off the unpleasant subject, and preached in a well-penned despatch the blessings of unrestricted intercolonial commerce across the border. The despatch of our Government of course, in the first instance, pleaded as a sort of "estoppel," but in vain. The opinion of the New South Wales Government having altered with the alteration in the balance of trade, the Victorian Government, giving way to continual pressure, at last expressed itself ready to endeavour to come to some satisfactory arrangement respecting these duties, provided that New South Wales would respect the right of Victoria to the free navigation of the river, as conferred upon her by the Imperial Parliament. This stipulation became necessary by reason of our neighbours having claimed sole power and jurisdiction on and over the river, as being entirely within their colony by statute. New South Wales, however, cut the correspondence short at this stage a few weeks back by referring our Government to the *New South Wales Gazette*, by which it would be seen that, on and after the 19th of this month, New South Wales custom-houses would be in operation at various points on the banks of the Murray. The immediate effect of this notice was that, within a very few days, and before the commencement, as announced, of the new customs' regulations, about six months' supplies of goods were hurried over the borders into New South Wales. Angered at this movement of private enterprise, uncontrolled and uncontrollable, the New South Wales Government then threatened to seize all Victorian vessels and cargoes which, not being registered in New South Wales, should fail to enter into bonds with sureties resident in that colony to be answerable to her Government for any smuggling which might take place in Victorian vessels. This is a sort of bond which no Victorian shipowner in his senses would give, even could he find New South Wales sureties to such a bond, as he could not possibly undertake to know the contents of every package carried by him along or across the Murray. The required bonds, then, not being given, the New South Wales Government a few days back seized the punt of a Mr. Hopwood, who has for many years past plied with this vessel at Echuca. Mr. Hopwood at once came to Melbourne, and cast himself on the protection of the Victorian Government. Our Government immediately published a notice to the effect that they would protect their own vessels moored on their own side of the stream; and, in pursuance of this notice, they forthwith dispatched a sufficiently strong force of constabulary to carry the notice out. On the arrival of our police at Echuca, which can be reached from Melbourne in seven hours, the new custom-house officers were busy with another vessel which was loading at the Victorian side, whereupon the police at once interfered. The Collector of Customs "wished to be informed if he was to understand that he was being obstructed in the execution of his duty." Our diplomatic inspector of police (Mr. Hare) who is as large and as strong as three or four policemen rolled into one, replied by "wishing to know if he was to understand that he was being obstructed in the execution of *his* duty." Here was a little crisis. Great excitement prevailed in the place, but both officers seem to have been prudent and sensible men, and therefore no blood was spilt, nor were any blows given. The affair at that stage terminated by the Custom-house officer retiring from the scene of action for the purpose of obtaining further instructions from his employers in Sydney. As Sydney is upwards of 400 miles from the Murray, the further instructions with any material aid to back them can only come in about a week from the present time.

## COURT-MARTIAL ON LORD PELHAM CLINTON, R.N.

A court-martial has been held on board the Victory, now lying at Portsmouth, to try Lord Albert Sidney Pelham Clinton, midshipman on board the Edgar, on the following charges:—

"1. For that he the said Albert Sidney Pelham Clinton, being in actual service and full pay in her Majesty's fleet, and midshipman on board the Edgar, did, on or about the 5th day of September, desert from the said ship.

"2. For that he, &c., did not return on board her Majesty's ship Victory until about a quarter to ten o'clock on the evening of the 30th of October, 1864, he having given his written word of honour to return on the 29th," &c. &c.

The Court was composed of Captains Caldwell (president), Hon. A. A. Cochrane, Sir F. M'Clintock, Sherard Osborn, J. Seccombe, Count Gleichen, S. Henderson, and Goodenough.

Captain Hornby prosecuted on one charge, and Captain Scott on the second.

The formal business having been disposed of,

The officiating Judge Advocate said: I am desired by prisoner's friend (C. H. Binsteed, Esq., of the firm of Binsteed and Elliot, solicitors) to intimate to the Court that prisoner desires to plead guilty to the first charge, and to admit the facts contained in the second, but under extenuating circumstances, which he desires to submit to this hon. Court.

The Court permitted Mr. Binsteed to read the following statement:—

Mr. President and gentlemen of this honourable Court, I respectfully request permission from this honourable Court to plead guilty to the first charge, and to admit the facts of the second. I cannot deny that I have been absent from my ship without leave so long as to constitute the first offence charged; but I respectfully submit to the honourable Court that the whole train of circumstances connected with my offence show that it was not my intention to desert from her Majesty's service; that, however censurable my folly and thoughtlessness may have been, I am innocent of any deliberate intention to desert my duty. I am aware that I must be answerable for my actions independent of my motives, but I trust this honourable Court will leniently consider the peculiar circumstances of my case, and give me the benefit of those circumstances which indubitably show the absence of any criminal intent. I had gone on leave to the Isle of Wight for two days, leaving all my effects on board, and taking only a requisite change of clothing—and on the 5th of September I had come over to Portsmouth within the limit of my leave to rejoin my ship when I accidentally lost my train. I immediately telegraphed to one of my messmates, Mr. Chambers, but my message was returned next day undelivered in consequence of the sailing of the fleet. I produce the letter which I received to that effect from the clerk at the telegraph office. On the following Thursday I heard by the papers that the fleet had arrived at Portland, and I had left my hotel and was preparing to proceed thither, when—with my portmanteau, and on my way to the station—I drove to Messrs. Galt and Gieve, outfitters, Portsmouth, for some clothes they had made for me, and in their warehouse I heard that a naval officer had stated that he had heard from Sir Frederick Grey that the fleet was at Torquay and not at Portland. In this uncertainty I foolishly proceeded to London, in the hope of hearing accurately at the Admiralty, and then, on ascertaining, I again telegraphed to Mr. Chambers, and late on Sunday evening received his reply that the fleet would sail next morning. I was thus again unable to join. In this dilemma I felt uncertain how to act, and the serious, and, as it proved, fatal illness of my lamented father deprived me of his counsel and advice. A subsequent telegram from Mr. Chambers, apprising me that I was marked "run" on the ship's books, more alarmed me, and I began to realise the consequence of my misconduct, and to dread the anguish it would occasion to my father in his flickering health if I should be tried by a court-martial, and I unhappily shrank from the risk of rejoining my ship. I can now only cast myself on the mercy of this honourable Court, trusting that my youth and the peculiar circumstances of my father's illness may be allowed as some mitigation of the offence I have committed, and that the fact that I did leave all my effects, including jewellery and other trifles which a pocket would contain, on board my ship, and that I was in telegraphic communication with my messmates, who knew my real address, will be deemed satisfactory proof that I had no evil purpose in the onset, but was foolishly led on by circumstances, which I now deeply lament. To the second charge I respectfully plead not guilty, but I admit the facts embodied in the charge—namely, that I did give my written word of honour, as alleged, to return on board her Majesty's ship Victory on the 29th of October, and that I did not, in fact, return until the 30th. I trust the circumstances which I shall have the honour of submitting to this honourable Court, will entitle me to an acquittal on this charge, providing that my nonperformance of my promise was an accident resulting from excessive imprudence and not from criminality. I cannot enter on my defence in this charge without expressing my sense of the kindness of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the captain of my ship in granting me leave to attend the funeral of my father, while the cloud of my first charge was hanging over me, and I readily admit that I should well deserve any punishment that could be inflicted on me if I could have intentionally broken my parole on that occasion. I trust I shall satisfy this honourable Court that I did not. On the evening of Saturday, the 27th of October, I was staying at my brother's house in Piccadilly. One of his servants called me a cab, and I drove to the Waterloo station, and found on my arrival that I had 35 minutes to spare before the departure of the train. I wanted to mention to my sister something which I had forgotten, and I asked the cabman how long it would take to drive me to Chester-square. He replied 12 minutes, and, thinking that would leave me abundant time, I directed him to go, and I left my luggage in the charge of Henry Webb, porter No. 55. I did go to Chester-square, and did return, and I believe I should have been in ample time if one side of the road in Birdcage-walk, half a mile in length, had not been broken up, which greatly delayed the return of the cab, which was unable to leave its rank. We arrived in Waterloo just as the train went out of the station, and on my inquiry about a special train, I found at that hour it would be difficult to obtain, besides being very expensive. I directed the cabman to drive me to a good telegraph station, and he drove me to Charing-cross, and he saw me at the counter for twelve minutes by the clock. The clerk told me that being after time he could not ensure the message going that night, but he would try, and I accordingly paid him for a message to transmit a message to the following effect addressed to the captain of her Majesty's ship Victory, that "I had lost my train, and should be down early the next morning." The cab-driver is a very respectable man, well known at the Waterloo Station, and he will testify to the great anxiety I manifested at the untoward loss of my train and the urgency of my desire to transmit a message immediately. I have not been able as yet to discover why this message has not been delivered. My solicitor has inquired at the Portsea Station, and finds that it did not arrive there. The clerk at the railway station replies that his books are sent back to head-quarters every two days, and he cannot recollect. The result of my solicitor's inquiries in London have not yet transpired. I slept that night at the Grosvenor Hotel, telling the man to call me at seven o'clock. He neglected to do so, and I did not awake till ten, and then I was not in time for the 10.15 train, and being Sunday there was only one other (a five hour train) till five o'clock, by which I came, and having obtained some refreshment, I went on board her Majesty's ship Victory, expecting that my telegram, explaining my misfortune, would have long preceded me. I shall call before this honourable Court the railway porter and the cab-driver, who will corroborate my statement, the former not sought out by me, but called by the official application of the Judge Advocate to the secretary of the railway company, and the other one of the regular attendants at the Waterloo Station, by whose people he was found out for my solicitor, and I believe those witnesses will satisfy this hon. Court that in this particular I have not intentionally, even for an instant, delayed the performance of my promise, and that I am not deserving of the censure which should justly fall on any one who, to the ungrateful disregard of a valued favour, could superadd the violation of his honour. I submit to this hon. Court that while admitting to the full my extreme indiscretion in risking the occurrence of any casualty when I was once safely at the station, and however strongly appearances may at first have naturally seemed against me, yet that I am not guilty of the grave and heinous offence contained in the second charge. And now, upon the first charge, of which I stand guilty, I must once more appeal to the merciful consideration of this honourable Court. I trust that my youth, and the peculiar circumstances under which I was placed, and my father's illness and recent death, will induce this honourable Court to believe that my misconduct was the result of thoughtlessness and folly, and the absence of control and advice, more than desire to evade the needful discipline of her Majesty's service, and that, in enforcing the needful discipline, and in maintaining the supremacy of order over irregularity, this honourable Court may so temper justice with mercy as not altogether to crush one overwhelmed with the dishonour which his folly has brought on the memory of his father.

The evidence of the cabman and railway porters was then taken, to prove the anxiety shown by the prisoner to reach his destination in time.

After the witnesses had been examined, the Court remained in deliberation for upwards of an hour, when

The officiating Judge Advocate read the charges and the determination of the Court. The Court having heard the circumstances under which the prisoner broke his word of honour, found the second charge proved, and did for the offences admitted and proved adjudge prisoner to be dismissed from her Majesty's service.

## AN IRISH PROCESS-SERVER.

The serving of ejectment notices upon defaulting tenants is no pleasant duty in Ireland. Mr. Stepney, the owner of some property in the county of Tipperary, has just become acquainted with this truth. Having gone, with three men, to serve these disagreeable missives on such of his tenantry as were in arrear with their rent, his "victims" assailed them so vigorously with stones that they had to take refuge in the house of a farmer and barricade the doors and windows to keep out their infuriated pursuers. The "crowd, which consisted of both men and women, continued uttering cries and throwing stones at the house," until Mr. Stepney sent out the owner to parley with them, when a truce was brought about. He did not, however, consider it wise to leave his shelter until he had procured a guard of police, who saw him safely at home. "Happily," says a contemporary, "scenes like those are of very rare occurrence in the county, as the majority of the landlords are very kind and lenient to their tenants, and will bear with a great deal before they issue their terrible weapon, a 'notice to quit.'" Any one can readily believe the latter statement, if the peasantry in every case threaten the life of the party who serves the notice. The leniency produced by such a system of terrorism hardly deserves praise.

Dangerous as is the task of serving a "process," or ejectment notice, the examination of the process-server, when he comes forward in court to prove the service, is often productive of much amusement. The process-server is generally a fellow of infinite resources and great cunning, not too particular in the means he employs to effect the due delivery of his abhorred missive, and the accounts he gives of its disposal are sometimes most ludicrous. It is not uncommon to hear him state (reading from the endorsement on his "original") that he had "served the house," the only occupant at the time being perhaps a cat. But the most amusing, as it was certainly the most novel, service of a "civil bill" was that which transpired in the quarter sessions court, Armagh, the other day. The process-server, John M'Quade, when examined as to the service, refreshed his memory by reference to the endorsement, which ran something as follows:—

"Saw defendant pitching hay,
On eyeing me he ran away.
Put the process on his fork,
And let him know that I was 'York.'
For as he skirted, loud I bawled
The reason why I on him called."

For a considerable time every one in court was convulsed with laughter. The chairman said for the first time in his long experience had he heard that an officer of his court had served a process on a pitchfork, and, taking all the circumstances into account, he pronounced the service good, and ordered a decree for the amount sought.

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**Rage for Furs in Paris.**—Five narrow bands of fur are already to be seen on the skirts of walking dresses. Sable, grebe, and chinchilla are all used upon velvet dresses. The mantle to match should be a basquine, almost fitting the figure closely, and either long or short according to taste—but the short basquines are the more fashionable. The basquine which is worn with a velvet dress is made without sleeves, and with fur epaulettes. If it is desired to be worn with another dress, the sleeves are cut narrow and are edged with a fur bracelet; as many mantles are now made to open at the back, the fur is carried in a double row as high as the waist. A bonnet to match the dress, and trimmed likewise with fur, adds much distinction to the toilette. It is merely a half handkerchief of velvet, edged with fur, and a piece of lace falling on the back hair—not a very elaborate affair after all. The muff made entirely of fur is the richest, but when composed of velvet to match the dress and edged with fur, the effect is more coquettish. Muffs made of ibis (a kind of stork) are among the fur novelties this season. They are original, but such long red feathers harmonise well with so few dresses, therefore it becomes necessary to have several muffs to match different toilettes—an expense which few care to indulge in.—*Paris Fashions, in the Queen.*